The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2908. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Programme for the Establishment of a Southern Confederacy.

Bad News for the Secessionists from Louisiana and Texas.

Another Proposition for Pacification by Mr. Crittenden.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Before the Senate.

Debate on the Army Appropriation Bill in the House.

Brilliant Assemblage at the President's First Levee.

RETURN OF THE BROOKLYN TO HAMPTON ROADS

The Seizure of the Government Works at Pensacola.

An Offer of New-York Militia to the Government.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Post-office Department is making up the accounts of the Mail contractors in South Carolina for the fourth quarter of 1860. Some seventy thousand dollars of balances will be due contractors, for which it is proposed to *give orders on the Sub-Treasury of Charleston.*

The resolution of the New-York Bankers at their meeting on Saturday to sustain the Government with money, is hailed here as a most encouraging token of confidence in its stability, and chills the movers for the Southern Confederacy, for they foresee that the two Republics cannot borrow in the same market.

Private advices from Texas, just received, indicate the probability that the Disunionists will be badly beaten there.

Letters from Louisiana express the opinion that the Coöperationists will give the immediate Secessionists a close race, if the former, indeed, do not control the Convention.

The secession leaders are much annoyed by the conservatism of the several Southern States which hesitate to plunge into revolution, and are endeavoring to provoke some new issue that shall drive the Conservatives into extremes. This is urged here by friends of the Administration as a good reason for the forbearance relative to the recent affair at Charleston.

Secretary Toucey has received the following dispatch from Flag-officer Armstrong, commanding Pensacola Navy-yard:

"Armed bodies of Florida and Alabama troops appeared before the gate of the Navy-yard and demanded possession. Having no means of resistance, I surrendered and hauled down my flag. They are now in possession."

Capt. Farran, Commander in the Yard, has notified the Department of his resignation.

A dispatch to the Florida Senators says:

"We repaired down here and captured Fort Barancos and Navy-Yard, and then paroled the officers, granting them permission to continue to occupy their quarters. We are now in possession. This move was in consequence of the Government garrisoning Fort Pickens, which has before remained unoccupied. You will propose to the administration resuming the *statu quo ante bellum* and we will immediately evacuate."

I am informed at the Department that the Navy-Yard contained a hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars worth of ordnance stores.

I am authorized to say that Senator's Crittenden and Douglas, with a number of leading gentlemen from the Border States, are maturing a new plan for settling the difficulties of the country, which will be made public in a few days. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, is also engaged in the work.

The report in the dispatch to a cotemporary that Col. Hayne had addressed a letter to the President asking an interview, I am informed by that gentleman is a sheer fabrication. No communication has passed, nor has any interview yet taken place. Col. Hayne dines this evening with Commodore Shubrick.

Mr. Gourdin, of South Carolina, is here on private business, alone.

The impression prevails that Col. Hayne is to demand an unconditional withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter, and that the demand will be refused.

The leading feature in the House proceedings today was the eloquent and patriotic speech of Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey. The speech of Mr. Reagan, of Texas, shows that the South is not yet free from the delusion that the North is suffering by destitution consequent on the political troubles now agitating the public mind.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a confidential Message, presenting his reason for appointing a Secretary of War *ad interim*, and vindicating the propriety and legality of this course. The nomination of Mr. Holt is still contemplated, though it is temporarily withheld.

The President's first *levée* to-night was quite a brilliant affair. The Diplomatic Corps were all present, with many strangers, and numerous Republican Senators and Representatives, but not exceeding half-a-dozen Democrats of either House.

For several days past a number of leading Republicans and conservative Southern men have been in close consultation to see if they cannot devise some method of saving the Union. As yet no definite conclusion has been arrived at, but some of them express the earnest hope that they will effect something this week which will result in good, unless such action shall be made unnecessary by the result of the action of the Committee.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, is prepared, and will speak soon upon the crisis. His speech will be ultra, full of war and coercion.

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, declared yesterday that he should take no further active part in the business of the Senate. Only three more absentees are necessary to give the Republicans control of that body, and with the coöperation of Messrs. Bigler, Douglas, Bright or Fitch, they can now confirm any appointment, and pass all necessary bills of legislation. Thus another plot to break up the Government, by breaking the wheels, is frustrated. There are only seventeen seceding members who do not appear in the House and act, and some of these are in their seats every day busily engaged. South Carolina, thus far, is the only State wholly unrepresented.

Among the measures suggested as a means of bringing the seceding States back to their allegiance, is that of repealing the acts admitting Alabama, Mississippi and Florida into the Union—placing them back in the original condition of unorganized Territories, so far as relates to their relations with the Federal Government.

Another proposition is to repeal all laws making ports of entry along the coast of the seceding States—to call home as speedily as possible all Government vessels, and to station them along the coast to seize all vessels which attempt to enter said ports with dutiable cargoes.

Senator Wilson thinks such treatment would cure secession and treason quicker than more violent measures. If the policy is decided upon, the retirement of secession Senators gives the Union men power to carry through Congress any legislation necessary for the purpose. But prominent Southern gentlemen already begin to realize that secession is absolutely destroying Southern ports of entry without legislation—for few foreign vessels will venture to enter Charleston Harbor, for instance, after recent events there.

Senator Toombs, just previous to leaving here, said that "if Alexander H. Stephens behaves pretty well, he may be allowed to remain in Georgia; otherwise, the chances are that they will make the State too hot to hold him." He also told an intimate friend that he should be back again, and give one more blast in the Senate.

The partially confirmed report that Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, has been settled upon for Mr. Lincoln's Postmaster-General, occasioned considerable surprise here to those who have been at work to secure the appointment of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, or Hon. Amos Tuck, of New-Hampshire. Both are admirably qualified for the position, especially the former of these gentlemen. But I am informed on good authority that the rule was early adopted, that no one should be taken from the House of Representatives, if others equally qualified could be found. Furthermore, the pressure for Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, for some Cabinet place, aided to defeat Colfax, while Mr. Tuck was too near Maine, the home of the Vice-President, to be available.

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, claims that his proposition to admit New-Mexico at once as a State is no concession, except so far as it disposes of so much of the territorial quarrel. He claims that the act of 1850 is binding still upon the North; that it was a solemn compromise, and cannot be broken or ignored without violation of good faith; and that his proposition only proposes to allow the people to do now what they will have the right to do hereafter—that is, come in with a free or slave constitution just as they shall elect. The same provision of 1850 applies to all territory south of 36° 30'.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy is prepared to make a speech as soon as an opportunity offers. It is doubtful whether he will congratulate the country upon the departure of our brethren, or propose to "coerce" them "back to their senses." Probably, however, the latter policy will be recommended by him. He is not noted for soft words upon the subject of Slavery, and on this occasion they will undoubtedly be very much of the consistency of brickbats. Some one asked him what he thought of a certain speech noted somewhat for its conciliatory tone. "We want," said Lovejoy, "no Melancthons now; we want Martin Luthers. We want no one to write essays upon the Union and the sin and disasters of secession, but some one to throw the inkstand right at the head of the Devil." The comment excited some merriment among the company who heard it. Lovejoy is a character, decidedly; but his peculiar party is a small one, and likely to remain so.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Dispatches received in Southern circles to-day, say that Georgia will secede from the Union by Saturday. On the happening of this event the Delegates from South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Georgia, will repair to Milledgeville, to institute a Provisional Government and elect a President and Vice-President *pro tempore*, besides providing for a Federal army and other defensive measures. Ministers will at once be dispatched to Foreign Powers to negotiate treaties.

The conduct of Capt. Armstrong in surrendering the Pensacola Navy-yard is strongly disapproved of by the Administration. For several months the workmen there have not been paid, and have been subsisting on Government rations.

Messrs. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Tappan, of New-Hampshire, of the Committee of Thirty-three, have signed the following minority report:

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended, and that our extrication from our present difficulties is to be looked for in efforts to preserve and protect the public property and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, or compromises, or concessions to unreasonable demands.

It is not true, as stated, that the sloop-of-war *Macedonian* sailed with sealed orders. She was more than six weeks ago ordered to the Gulf Squadron and is on her way thither.

It is reported that private advices from Baton Rouge are to the effect that the election of Delegates to the Louisiana Convention resulted in a majority against secession.

The speech of Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, in its geographical, commercial, and national significance, is producing quite a sensation here. It is rallying the Union feeling.

It is understood that the South Carolina Agents now here demand the unconditional evacuation of Fort Sumter, with a view to avoid the shedding of blood. The Administration has not yet considered the propositions.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

WHAT IS SAID AND THOUGHT OF IT AT WASHINGTON.

[The following letter from our Washington correspondent has been delayed a day or two in consequence, as we learn by a Post-office indorsement, of having been "missent to Boston."—ED. TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

The telegraph will have informed you of the intense interest manifested by all parties in the speech of Mr. Seward. The rush for seats, and the pressure to get in the galleries was unprecedented in the history of Congress. It was certainly a high compliment from friends and foes, when all seemed to agree that the fate of the Union hung upon the lips of your Senator. At one time the pressure at one of the doors was so great that there seemed to be danger of a serious accident. The victims began to cry out for assistance from the Sergeant-at-Arms; and, at the motion of a Senator, the gallery at that point was cleared, and the door closed. Not less than eighteen hundred people were inside the chamber, including those on the floor and in the galleries; and it is said that the immense halls which surround it, were crowded with those who failed to arrive in time to get in, while other hundreds of the disappointed went to the House of Representatives.

After the speech was concluded and the Senate adjourned, Senators of both parties and sections remained to discuss the speech with each other and with their numerous friends. The latter crowded on the floor to learn the impression that it left on the minds of distinguished representatives of the sections, while hundreds of ladies and gentlemen lingered in the galleries to witness the scene below. This involuntary tribute to the weight and influence of Mr. Seward was protracted for half an hour in the Senate Chamber, when the discussion was adjourned to the hotels, which have been filled during the afternoon and evening by eager and anxious groups, who have been listening to the speculations of politicians upon the speech and its probable effects upon the country.

On this point there is a diversity of opinions. Many are sanguine in the hope that its wide diffusion through he border Slave States will stay the tide of secession; while others think that the movement has received too great impetus to be averted by any policy which the Republican Party may now avow.

The extreme men from the South are evidently apprehensive of its effects. It was so catholic and national in spirit and purpose, so dignified and impressive in matter and manner, so free from every taint of partisan or sectional bitterness, that they could not be offended or irritated; but they affect to ridicule it as amounting to nothing definite or practical. It is clear that they deprecate its effects upon the sober-minded people of the Border Slave States, as well as North Carolina and Tennessee. I understand that leading men from these States expressed themselves highly pleased; and the people of this City, who represent the conservative sentiment of the South, are in fine spirits.

Republicans who entertain extreme opinions are dissatisfied, while others refrain from the expression of an opinion until they have more time for a critical examination. But the moderate Republicans are delighted. A peaceful solution of the problem is now deemed practicable, and the gloom which has hung over the City for weeks would seem to be passing away.

Nothing else is now talked of, or thought of, but the speech of Mr. Seward, but I will now dismiss it, in order to notice other matters.

The secession military organization in this City known as the "National Volunteers," was organized last summer, for the purpose of promoting the election of Breckinridge, and in the event of failure, for the prevention of the inauguration of Lincoln. Its officers, if not the rank and file, are clerks in office now under Mr. Buchanan's Administration. Is it not time that these enemies of the Government—not merely of the Administration, but the Government itself—were dismissed from the public service? The Press should call the attention of the new Secretaries to the character of their subordinates. They publicly advertise their meetings, and claim about 500 men. This I believe to be a gross exaggeration, as I have no idea that there are that number of men in Washington who are willing to incur all the consequences of treason against the Government. But they should be dismissed from office without benefit of clergy. Treason has its legal definition, and it is probable that they have not yet gone so far as to incur the penalties annexed to the crime; but their public declarations manifest a treasonable spirit, which should at once deprive them of all aid and comfort from the Government.

There is much talk about the seizure of this city by the Secessionists. No doubt they would like to do so, as the possession of the Seat of Government would give a degree of dignity to the movement which it will otherwise lack. But the opinion is gaining ground among our citizens that Washington would not remain the permanent seat of Government of a Southern Confederacy, even if the Secessionists had the option of choosing without obstruction. If the whole South were out of the Union, it is obvious that the seat of Government would be located as far south as Tennessee, at least; and probably Nashville would be the point. This reflection serves to convince Washingtonians that their only hope is in the Union as it is; and if secession must take place, a large majority will prefer adhering to the North. The same consideration will operate upon the people in the vicinity, for miles around, both in Virginia and Maryland.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is deeply interested in the preservation of the Union. The Washington branch of that Road is highly profitable, and its profits are derived from the travel to the seat of Government. This travel not only passes over the Washington branch, but a large part of it comes over the entire line from Wheeling, while three-fourths of the remainder is made up of travelers whose destination is this city. The travel South from this point is inconsiderable. The road beyond Baltimore to Philadelphia is, for the same reason, deeply interested in preserving the Government intact at this point, as a large portion of the travel over it is destined for Washington. These are strong conservative influences, and will not be without their effects upon public opinion in Maryland.

It is conceded on all hands that the effect of Mr. Seward's speech, even if it fails to arrest the secession movement, will be to consolidate Northern sentiment in favor of the incoming Administration and the Union. If the South refuses to acquiesce in the rule of a party which is ready to sacrifice everything but honor and principle for the sake of conciliation, it will become apparent to all Northern men that the secession movement originates in a foregone purpose to break up the Union.

The troops from Leavenworth have arrived in the city, and will serve to dispel apprehension of a sudden attack upon the Government. OBSERVER.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN IN HAMPTON ROADS.

NORFOLK Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived in Hampton Roads this morning.

FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M. TENDERED FOR SERVICE.

Major-Gen. Sandford has tendered the whole of the First Division New-York State Militia to the Commander-in-Chief, to be ready for service in an hour's notice. No orders have yet been issued to the rank and file.

MEETING OF THE STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The State Military Association met here this morning, and was called to order by Gen. Danforth, the President, who delivered a patriotic address.

The Council of Administration recommend an increase of the commutation fee to $2, and state that the whole number of muskets received by the State from the United States in 1860 was 1,477.

Major Gates offered a preamble and resolutions on Federal affairs, declaring the opinion of the Association to be, that a surrender of any exclusive rights or prerogatives of the Government to any State, threatens a disruption of the Government,; and declaring all acts contemplating a dissolution of the Union as treasonable. Adopted.

Capt. Hiram Roosa offered a series of resolutions expressing the admiration and the approval of the Association of Major Anderson's course, and making him an honorary member of the Association. They will be discussed to-morrow.

Col. Pratt, from the Special Committee, reported, in part, the following amendments to the Militia law: To provide for a more efficient enrollment to fill up the ranks of the present Sixty-fourth Regiment by volunteers or draft, making ten companies of 100 men, 1,000 men to each Regiment, if necessary, and a second battalion in each Regimental District, commanded by a Major; sixty-four regiments and thirty-two battalions, making a force of 92,000 men; to increase the commutation fee to $10, and uncollected commutations to be reassessed on several towns. Further, to exempt uniformed militia from $2,000 assessment and ten days' highway labor, and requiring militia to parade ten days each year.

The Committee will report additional amendments to-morrow, when the whole subject will be discussed.

THE POSITION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INAUGURATION AND MESSAGE OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The inauguration of Gov. Curtin occurred this morning. His address is frank and manly. He pledges himself to stand between the Constitution and its encroachments, instigated either by hatred or ambition, fanaticism or folly. He says the election of President has been made a pretext for disturbing the peace of the country, by wresting from the Federal Government the powers the people conferred on it when the Constitution was adopted. There is nothing in the life or acts of Mr. Lincoln to warrant that his Administration will be unfriendly to State or local institutions. Nothing has occurred justifying the excitement which has blinded the judgment of a part of the people, and which is now precipitating them into revolution. He says if Pennsylvania has any laws infringing the rights of any State, or which contravene any Federal law or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. She never has faltered in the recognition of all the duties imposed by the national compact, and will, by every act consistent with devotion to the interests of her people, promote fraternity and peace between the States. When her trade was prostrated, and her industry paralyzed by legislation of the General Government favoring adverse interests, Pennsylvania waited patiently for another opportunity to declare the public will in a constitutional manner. At the late election, protection to labor was the great principle inscribed on the banners of his party, yet she had no design to interfere with or abridge the rights of other States. Though the State has suffered from adverse legislation, no voice of disloyalty or treason, nor arm has been raised to strike at the sacred fabric of our national Union. It will be our duty to unite with the people of the loyal States in just and honorable measures of conciliation. If they are just and moderate the danger may be averted. Ours is a national Government having all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these is the right of self-preservation. No State, or combination of States can secede, nor absolve themselves from the obligations of the Union. To permit this without the consent of the rest, is to confess the Government a failure. Pennsylvania will never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine involving the destruction of the Government. If it is to exist, it must have the power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law in every State. It is the first duty of the Federal Government to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania will give it a united, honest, and faithful support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the Union at every hazard. Amendments to the Constitution made in a Constitutional manner our people will consider, and act as deliberately upon them as the importance demands.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

THE QUESTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS—COMMISSIONERS TO OTHER STATES, ETC.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

In the Senate Mr. Neal offered the following joint preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The sending of reinforcements into the forts and arsenals of Virginia has caused uneasiness, and is a source of disquietude to the citizens of the Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform the Governor of Virginia the object of the Government in sending increased forces into the forts and arsenals of this State, and that whether, in his opinion, the object of the erection of said strongholds, the defence of the property of Virginia, is likely to be realized by doing so. Laid over.

In the House, Mr. Patterson offered a joint resolution to appoint Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, John J. Allen, M. C. Rives and George W. Summers, Commissioners to correspond with the Governments of all the States, to ascertain on what terms, if any, the present Union can be preserved, and if it cannot, then upon what terms and with what States a new Confederacy can be formed which will secure the people of Virginia in the full enjoyment of their rights, and report the result to the State Convention. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Commissioners from Alabama addressed the members of the Legislature, and their remarks were well received.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THE QUESTION OF CALLING A STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Senate has been engaged all day on the bill providing for the calling of a State Convention. There was considerable debate on the details. No vote has yet been taken on the bill, and there are no indications as to how it will result.

The House has been considering nearly all day the coercion resolution. There was a split on the details. Many speeches were made, and various amendments offered to the resolution, but no vote was taken on it.

All the members are against coercion, but some are against the right of secession.

There was some excitement in the debates to-day.

MEETING OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Legislature organized this forenoon. It will confine its action, as far as possible during the session, to business arising from the action of the Convention.

The Governor's Message urges the necessity that Alabama at once be placed upon the most efficient war footing, and the appointment of a Military Board by the Legislature.

The Convention was in secret session to-day.

Both bodies have adjourned until to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

PROPOSED AID FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Tyler, of Boston, introduced a resolution that in view of the great suffering in South Carolina, the immediate consequence of the citizens of that State acting under a mistaken idea of their rights and obligations; and in view of the prosperity and abundance of this Commonwealth, a sum be appropriated from the State Treasury, to be invested in provisions and stores for the relief of our suffering fellow-countrymen in that State.

The Senate Committee on the Militia yesterday presented a bill which was read once, relative to increasing the active militia of the State. Gov. Andrew sent in a communication, accompanied by a communication from Gov. Morgan, transmitting the resolves of the New-York Legislature, tendering the aid of that State to the President of the United States.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

THE MILITARY CONDITION OF THE STATE TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A resolution was introduced in the Legislature to-day setting forth the loyalty of Maine, accompanied by an order that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the available strength of the military force of the State, with the view that an exigency may arise for aid to the General Government.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A large number of delegates to the State Convention arrived here to-day.

Messrs. Nisbet, of Macon, and Hull, of Athens, are spoken of as candidates for the Presidency of the Convention.

An unusual number of visitors are also here, including a number of the ablest leading men in the State.

Ex-Speaker Orr, Commissioner from South Carolina, has also arrived here.

KENTUCKY AND A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 14.

The *Courier* publishes a letter of Col. Blanton Duncan, Secretary of the late Union Convention, opposing coercion and favoring a Confederacy of the whole Slaveholding States.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Nothing of importance has transpired here to-day.

HOW THE PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD WAS SURRENDERED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PENSACOLA, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

I hasten to inform you that the Pensacola Navy-yard is no longer in possession of Uncle Sam. The Artillery Officer at Fort Barrancos, who had a company under his command, and Commodore Armstrong of the Yard, yesterday received intimation that the Secessionists wanted to drive the United States forces away from here, and this morning the rumor was confirmed. Over one hundred men, apparently well drilled and armed, demanded peaceable surrender of the posts, *which, after some consultation, was given.* The marines, of whom we have about 43, were anxious for resistance, and I believe Capt. Watson was also, but *it seems Commodore Armstrong opposed it.* The Government troops available, had the artillery and the few United States sailors here been concentrated, would have been sufficient to keep the rebels at bay, were such a course desirable. As it is, there was nothing worth fighting for. There are sufficient stores and provisions to last the captors for a while, but the storeship *Supply* fortunately took a large cargo away, which might have been seized. Florida may be put down as the first seceding State to seize a man-of war. The United States steamer *Fulton* is in the hands of the Seceders and I wish them joy with her. The *Crusader* had left, and the *Wyandotte* was also, I believe, out of harm's way. It would take more time and cost more money to refit the *Fulton*, whose miraculous escape from destruction off the coast will be remembered by all, than she would be worth. The marines, sailors and artillery soldiers here have telegraphed for instructions. I have reason to know that they will all go to Washington.

Commodore Armstrong ought to be a Union man. He was born in Kentucky, appointed from Mississippi, and is a citizen of Massachusetts. So the end of this affair is that Pensacola and Barrancos are gone, and that the South has *stolen* the first vessel of its future navy.

SYMPATHY FOR SECESSION.

MEETING AT BROOKES' HALL

SOUTH CAROLINIAN RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches by D. W. Groot, Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, Marshal Rynders, &c.

A meeting, ostensibly of workingmen of the City, opposed to the "Republican Party," who, according to the advertised call for the gathering, are "rushing us into the horrors of civil war, by refusing to give the South her just rights under the Constitution, setting up the Chicago Platform, instead of the ruling of the Supreme Court, as its proper interpretation, thus overthrowing the Constitution and Union at one blow," was held, last night, at Brookes' Hall, No. 361 Broome-street. It was not held in the "Hall" itself,—that was appropriated by the devotees of the dance, and the feet of the Terpsichorean worshippers gave Marshal Rynders many occasions to roll the ball, which he probably would not otherwise have thought of. The meeting was held in a room beneath the hall, used as a drill-room by the "Governor's Guard, Sixth Regiment, New-York State Militia," and was somewhat incommodious for a grand demonstration for any political party whatever, but quite large enough for the Working Men's Anti-Republican in-aid-of-South Carolina-Party, which assembled there last night, which was composed mainly, and indeed almost entirely, of the rough-spun sons of the Celtic Isle.

Previous to the appearance of the Committee, President and Orators, some free speech was allowed in the room, and sentiments such as these were emitted from the centres of small congregated bodies: "Hang the Republicans." "Kill Lincoln." "A nigger isn't as good as I am." "Oh, Lincoln will never be inaugurated." "I will be one to kill him," &c., &c., which showed that whatever might be the merit of the speakers' opinions, they were very hearty and honest in the expression of them.

After some little delay, Mr. D. W. Groot was nominated as Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Addressing the audience, he said:

Fellow-Citizens: We have met under peculiar circumstances. The free institutions, which were the pride of our ancestors, have received a staggering blow. Our factories are closed, and gloom hangs over our City. Stout men willing to work cannot find anything to do. Starvation stares us in the face, and stands, to-day, at the door of many a family. Why has this state of things come amongst us? Because an Administration is coming into power hostile to the civil and domestic institutions of the Southern States. [Three groans were here given for Lincoln.] That Administration, that party is a sectional party. They are sectional, and not national. They struck the word "National" from their platform in Chicago, although we had warned them for years that their insane course would produce the crisis which we now see and deplore. And now, to cap the climax of their infatuated madness, they threaten to use the power of the Federal Government to coerce those States which have rightfully seceded. We, who belong to the laboring and manufacturing classes, have a word to say on that subject. We have the powerful incentives of wives and children appealing to us for protection. We are losing to-day from this City $20,000,000 a month in Southern orders. How much shall we lose, through non-intercourse with the Southern States, if this condition of affairs shall last one year? The Southern orders here are at least $63,000,000 a year, while the money spent in the City by Southerners who visit us is over $53,000. This trade and these receipts have almost been entirely driven from the City by the election of Lincoln, and 10,000 working men and women have been turned out of employment. And what is the next proposition of this party? It is civil war, a state of things, in short, which shall entirely ruin us. These wicked politicians will, of course, "touch" sufficient gold to save them and their families from the otherwise common ruin; but what is to become of the laboring class, whose families are on the brink of starvation? We have met to-night to protest against civil war, and to denounce coercion. We demand that the South shall have her rights. [A voice, "Hang old Lincoln."]

The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Joshua Knapp,
Jefferson Brown,
John A Stemmler,
Wm. Fonck,
Chas. Mathews,
And. J. Garvey,
James Huston,
Jas. E. Kerrigan,
F. W. Byrdsall,
Lewis A. Sayre,
Wm. L. Wiley,
Joseph Gubert,
John Farrall,
John Dimon,
Chas. A. Whitney,
W. N. Easterby,
Thos. Murphy,
James Conner,
J. W. Cochrane,
Richard Murphy,
Timothy Callahan,
Jas. P. Williams,
Thaddeus Wilson,
R. G. Horton,
Timothy Donnovan,
John Halloran,
Wm. June,
Jules Runeault,
Andrew Mills,
Jas. R. Steers,
S. Cambreleng,
G. W. Smith,
Fred. R. Lee,
Henry Smith,
John O'Rourke,
Mansfield Lovell,
M. Gooderson,
Hon. G. J. Tucker,
C. E. L. Stuart,
C. A. Saunders,
R. W. Pulliam,
S. J. Anderson,
D. B. Taylor,
John Barnett,
John Scott,
Edward Drake,
Alex. Farris,
John Bradburn,
W. D. Parsons.

SECRETARIES.

J. Warner Bensel,
Edward Bonnell,
Geo. T. Atkins,
Chas. A. Winans,
J. Edwin Halsey,
Charles Herbat.

The following resolutions were next read by Dr. Sayre. Much cheering followed nearly each resolution, and several of them were enthusiastically responded to; especially everything that related to the non-coercion of the Southern States. At the conclusion of the reading, six cheers were given for South Carolina, and three groans for Horace Greeley.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States, the recognized interpreter of the Constitution, has decided in the most unequivocal manner, that this is a white man's Government, and that it was formed, as declared in the Preamble thereof, for "themselves (white men) and their posterity," and that negroes were not included in the citizenship as part or parcel of our political society; and *whereas*, Messrs. Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward and Salmon P. Chase, the announced leaders of the new Administration, have all repeatedly declared that the Declaration of Independence, in its doctrines of equality, includes "all men," negroes as well as white men; and *whereas*, the Supreme Court has decided that the Congress recognizes the property right, in the services of negro "slaves," and that it is the duty of the General Government to protect the rights of the citizens holding such property in the Territories, or wherever its jurisdiction extends; and *whereas* the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, scouts this United States Supreme Court interpretation, and declares it "a dangerous political heresy;" and *whereas*, this interpretation is in exact accordance with the policy of the Government from its commencement, and in strict conformity to the acts and teachings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, &c.; and *whereas*, by the election of Abraham Lincoln, the confessed exponent of the Republican interpretation of the Constitution, a majority of the people in every Northern State, except one, has formally declared, in the most solemn form at the ballot boxes, its unwillingness to abide by the Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court; and *whereas*, the party coming into power stubbornly refuses to repudiate their unconstitutional and outrageous doctrines; and *whereas*, the inauguration of this negro equality policy would be to revolutionize our Government, and to overthrow the glorious Constitution of our venerated ancestors; and *whereas*, the Southern States cannot, with honor to themselves or even with safety to their social existence, consent to allow the North to set aside the authoritative interpretation of the Constitution, depriving them of their equal rights in the Union, and failing to afford them that security to life and property which is the admitted object of all good government; therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the present movement of several of the Southern States in resuming the powers they delegated to the General Government as an effort to preserve our Constitution from being overthrown by Abraham Lincoln, as his party platform requires and demands him to do.

Resolved, That we are for the Union—the Union of our fathers; for the Constitution—the glorious charter of our liberties—as expounded by the recognized authority, upon the basis of equal justice, liberty, and immunities, to all the citizens of all the States.

Resolved, That, believing that the rights of the Southern States are, and have ever been, content to remain in this Union under the Constitution, as originally designed, we deeply sympathize with them in their unwilling resistance to an incoming Administration, which, by a perverted and unauthorized construction of the Constitution, tends to destroy their peace, welfare and happiness.

Resolved, That we are firmly and unalterably opposed to any and every attempt on the part of the Government or the people of the North to coerce the Southern States, or any one of them, into submission to the will of the majority of the North, when that will has been authoritatively declared by the Supreme Court to be in opposition to the true construction of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

A Little Mistake About a Marriage—French vs. American Ladies—William Mulligan, Esquire—Moist Condition of the Weather—An Arrival of Uncle Sam's Orphans, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 21, 1860.

I am going to turn over a new leaf, not exactly Obadiah Oldbuck fashion, but after a better one. I am going to reform. Already have I shocked the sensibilities of a large circle of lady friends, and got myself into disgrace in various quarters. I am forbidden to quiz ladies' dresses, or say a word against the absurdity of wearing furs in a climate where not one man in ten owns an overcoat. I am told that "horse-talk" is ungenteel, that I must drop everything that could by any possibility shock the delicate and refined notions of the most fastidious. Behold me in a new character, as meek as Moses and as humble as the veritable Uriah Heep, bent on being intensely proper and proportionally stupid. I got myself into a scrape by announcing that "that love of a tenor, HENRY SQUIRES, was about to marry." It was not my fault either. My informer was one of the re-liable newspaper Bohemians, who abound in this community. SQUIRES says there is nothing in it, and laughed heartily at the idea of his becoming a Benedict. I have been looking for that aforesaid Bohemian ever since, but as he don't live anywhere, has no local habitation or name, I have been unable to do him the serious damage I intended. Under general circumstances I would not have believed him, but in this case I was sold. He swore point blank that he had seen the invitations—the wretch. I am going to have my revenge by publishing his sudden demise, or—marriage; all the same. SQUIRES is not only not married, but looks altogether too happy and free from care to entertain any such idea—and continues to sing divinely, with no other divinity than Madam LUCY ESCOTT, who is also a popular institution. They (the Opera Troupe) sail in a few days in the ship *Achilles* for Australia, and they are dying like swans, with a few terminating benefits, testimoneyals, &c.

Opera is very popular here, and has received better support than even the "legitimate," or the Martinetti Troupe, who are showing some very ungainly-looking toe-joints and large ankles to not over-crowded houses. Speaking of feet, reminds me that the "lady correspondent" of the *Bulletin*, writing from Paris, boldly announces that the French women have larger feet than American ladies, and that the French, as a nation, *don't know anything about cooking!* Now, these are two as bold assertions, and as fearlessly expressed, as I ever knew to come from any lady, anywhere, in France or Jericho. You may safely surmise that it kicked up a pretty muss. The newspapers have been overwhelmed with communications from indignant subjects of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Every French restaurant has thrown its doors open and its savory odors to the public nose, and every French woman in the street has taken greater pains to exhibit to the curious gaze of the "bummers" on the corners, and at the crossings, some of the prettiest little French bootees you ever saw exhibited in any show-window. The damp state of the crossings afford an excellent excuse to the lady pedestrians to show their indifference to criticism—in fact, one would think they rather invited attention to their "points." But I am getting adrift—I have forgotten the "new leaf." One Frenchman, in writing to a paper here, ha-ha-ing at the idea that the French are not a nation of cooks, and great ones at that, closes with this query: "If we are not cooks, what are we?" This he intends as a "sockdolager," and it is. It is pretty much of a puzzling question, and can't be answered easily. "If we are not great cooks, what are we?" *Little* ones, I suppose.

"The Lady Correspondent" is getting herself into business. Paris is but a step from San Francisco, and as the population of our place is about half composed of French, Anglo-Americanized, and the other half Irish, and the balance Yankees, Mexicans, and the colored persuasion, the chances are, that anything like the assertion above mentioned calls forth a terrible burst of indignation, and all the Gaul in their composition is extracted at once from the inhabitants of *la belle* France, who worship Paris as a Boston man does his Common—and a very common affair it is to make such a fuss about. A word against Paris is to the Frenchman what a pin is in the schoolmaster's chair—very penetrating and very conducive to a high state of excited and spasmodic gestulation.

How are you, CHING-FOO? Give us your ☞ I am led to make this overture to an acquaintance for what you tell me in your last, in the Sacramento *Union*, about the prospect of incarceration of that worthy and highly respectable member of society, WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Esq. It is almost too good news to be true, and we can hardly realize here that a Judge has been found in New-York fearless enough, bold enough, and sufficiently independent, to remove from that society, of which he is such a brilliant ornament, the gallant WILLIAM. Lives there a man with soul so dead, (to the bummer vote,) that to himself has said, "WILLIAM, you shall go up?" Get up an ovation; do the Prince's reception over again. Make him great; give him renown; put him in windows; circulate him; do him honor, if there's any left in you, and if yon don't make him President, it will be because you are afraid the Bummer Club will decide that question aversely. It is the talk of the town; and, although we don't know the man personally, his name is in everybody's mouth as the man that's "doing a power of good." The man that chastised W. Patterson, Esq., would draw a crowd, but the man that sentenced WILLIAM MULLIGAN, gentleman, would be a greater curiosity in this city than the Siamese Twins, who have arrived, and are doing a snug little business on joint account, with "no connection with 'tother fellers over the way."

Speaking of CHING-FOO, I forgot to mention, for the benefit of those who don't read the best newspaper in the State, the Sacramento *Union*, that the aforesaid CHING-FOO is "a chiel amang ye takin' notes," and sending them to the *Union*, and I hope he will feel properly and proportionately honored when I tell him that I read his letters with great gusto and satisfaction; not because they are good, particularly, but because it's a sort of sympathy with a chap that can blurt it right out, and say what he pleases, with a spirit of independence and don't care a—cent-ativeness, without fear of shocking any intimate friends and being hauled over the coals for it. He can talk Horse, he can, without fear or hindrance; and he *does* talk horse, and a great many other naughty things, which I skip over, for fear of the effect of such an example while I am trying to reform.

It has been raining very industriously and perseveringly for a week or more now, and it is very wet—over head and under foot; but the rain is late this year—should have come along a month earlier, according to usual programme, as the grass was *non est*, and rain was necessary to start it; and now we see the green shoots jumping from the earth, covering the hills around with a refreshing green, to which the eye has been so long a stranger. The cattle will appreciate it, and there's not an old horse that will say neigh to it; but it keeps people in-doors, and the dry-goods men look gloomy, while the ladies flatten their nasal organs against the glass, looking out upon the mud and water, which throws a damper o'er their spirits, and exclaim, "Will it never stop raining," with a spiteful emphasis on the "never." I like it, as it gives one such an excellent chance to sit down and "post up;" and to this state of the weather is the TIMES indebted for this long epistle. It is too hard, and more than I can stand, to sit in-doors at a desk when all creation is out sunning themselves, and it is not bad to take a serious and quiet drive on the plank road, with about fifteen of the best ones, making little playful attempts to take your wheel off by trying the experiment how long two wheels locked can stand an accelerating motion beginning with 2:40 for a basis. Speaking of horses, which I care very little about and never speak of, that magnificent print, published by BREWSTER & Co., corner Mott and Broome streets, carriage makers and makers of beautiful "light work" which cannot be excelled, has found its way out here. It is called the "Trotting Gallery," and is the handsomest affair of the kind ever got up. JONES has it handsomely framed and hung up in his "sample rooms" just fornenst my office, over there across the street, and great crowds go to see it. The noted horses of the day, "Flora," "Princess," "Ethan Allen," "Patchin" and "Lady Suffolk" of the days past, are all there, looking down upon you from the nail where JONES has hung them, so benignly and so like a little family group, that it makes people's eyes water, and they turn round and seek spiritual comfort of JONES at the counter, where you can get for a dime a sample of the best of every kind of liquid, on convincing JONES that you don't purpose going into the wholesale business, and hide your intentions by covering the glass with your hand. You don't know JONES. You should see his splendid sloop-yacht, the *Mermaid*, modeled and superintended by himself, and built as finely as a lady's escritoire, at an expense of $4,000. Another yacht, called the *Restless*, well known in your waters as being a fast one, was sent out here! to LEONIDAS HASKELL, by DAN. WILLETS, of your town; and there has been much talk of a race, and finally we *had* a race, between the *Restless* and the *Mermaid*, for $500 a side. It was exciting and close, but the *Mermaid* came in ahead, and did *not* win the race and money, because she violated, it is said, one of the rules of the race, touching the stake-boat. Of course, the decision of the judges kicked up a great row. The opinion of people generally was, firstly, all those who bet on the *Restless* said it was all right, and all who bet on the *Mermaid* said it was all wrong, and that's the way they settled it.

By the *Sonora*, a few days since, some two hundred of Uncle Sam's orphans arrived, and were distributed around. Some were sent to Fort Alcatras, some to the barracks at the Presidio, and the remainder were quartered at Benicia barracks preparatory to being assigned to the different companies of the regiments in this Department. They will soon be scattered from Oregon to that most delightful post, Fort Yuma, in Arizona, a place where it is so hot they have to put rocks on the roofs to keep the ends of the boards from curling over like little dogs' tails. It is a wretched place to live at, and to be ordered there is enough to make any officer resign, unless a Catholic, and acknowledges the justice of being sent to purgatory. They have a little fun even in that awful place sometimes, and an officer was telling me the other day of how he lost his postage stamps. He had sent up here for some twenty dollars' worth, and had left them on his table. Now the habits, manners and customs thereabouts are considerably on the free-and-easy style, and the Indians are allowed to roam around the garrison *ad libitum*, if they behave themselves and don't steal. On this occasion a young squaw, who had the run of the quarters, and was very much at home anywheres and everywheres, happened to stray into my friend's room, and seeing the postage-stamps began to examine them with great curiosity. She discovered they would stick, if wet, and forthwith a happy idea struck her. Now the fashionable dress of the ladies of her class in that warm climate is of the briefest description. She was ambitious to dress up and excite the envy of the other Pocahontases. So she went in on the postal currency, and much to the astonishment of the garrison, made her appearance presently on the parade-ground entirely covered over with postage-stamps. She was stuck all over with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and the Father of his country was plastered all over her ladyship's glossy skin indiscriminately, regardless of dignity and decency. The "roar" that greeted her from the commanding officer down to the drummer-boys, was loud enough to be heard nearly at headquarters in San Francisco, but Indian like, she preserved her equanimity and did not seem at all disconcerted, but sailed off with the step and air of a genuine Princess, while my friend rushed into his quarters to discover himself minus his twenty dollars' worth of postage-stamps, and that what was intended for the mail had been appropriated to the fe-male. She might have been put in the overland coach and gone through—she certainly could not have been stopped for want of being pre-paid.

I was going to let New-York into a grand speculation, and show some of your capitalists how to make a million dollars and not be very smart, either—but you are all so scared, that is, those that have money, and those that have none I don't recognize. You see, our Washoe Distrist is becoming so important a section of the country, that it is indispensable that we should have a railroad. The grade is feasible and the route has been laid out; 115 miles of road will connect with the present road from Sacramento to Folsom. It will cost at the outside, one and a half millions of dollars to build and stock the road, and contracts can be made that will insure its completion in eighteen months. There never was such an opening, never such a field as this project offers, since the days of '49. Take your pencil and figure. Firstly, let me premise statistics with the fact, that it is bound to be built *any how*, so you need not think we are dependent upon you, and you need not button up your pockets in that manner. There are other people, who *don't* live in Wall-street and shave paper at three per cent. a month, who have money. There are some "blawsted John Bulls, yer know," who have pockets full, and can see a hole through a millstone as easily any body. Well, never mind, the Railroad is the question. Firstly, the contract for grading will be taken at $2,000 a mile, where it wants grading, and it can be done, I know, because they are grading roads through the mountains, up there where the work is heavier, for $1,200 a mile, wide enough for teams to pass. We want it graded and the ties laid; then we want somebody to furnish the iron and take first mortgage bonds. When so far, the balance is easy, for the counties through which the road passes have agreed to subscribe $750,000, and the State will give $100,000. The balance will come easy—plenty of people to furnish money *then*. The business of the road will be larger, and its profits greater, than any road in the world of its length and amount invested, the Isthmus of Panama Railroad *not* excepted. First, we calculate the travel at 25 passengers per day, each way, at $30 each; that is $1,500; 50 tons of freight up, at $50 per ton, is $2,500. Now calculate 100 tons of ore down, per day, at $25 per ton, is $2,500; and total, $6,500 per day, one trip up and one down. Multiply 365 days by $6,500, gives $2,372,500. Money enough to pay for the road and expenses of every kind in twelve months! Now, the estimate of the business of the road is too low, for there are now over 75 persons passing over the road daily, horrible as it is. During the Summer months, there was an average of 100 tons a day of upward freight; and as for ore to come down, the Ophir, Mexican, Central, Gould and Curry mines, can of themselves furnish 250 tons per day of ore, worth $200 per ton; and other mines in the vicinity, now open, can furnish an equal quantity, and the moment facilities are offered for shipment, more ore would offer than the road could bring down. The ore can be landed here for $35 per ton, all expenses included, and it will average from $100 to $500 in value; and the moment it arrives here, the money is ready to pay for it, and 500 tons per day would meet with cash sale for foreign account, as there are several agencies of the ROTHSCHILDS and other wealthy houses on the spot, ready with the money to purchase ore for shipment to England and France.

Let this road be built, and the whole Union may tumble into pi, for what we care. There's no knowing where we would stop. Talk about the palmy days of '49 and '50;—they would not be a circumstances. Money? Whew! "What shall we do with it," would be our greatest trouble. Just think of one hundred thousand dollars per day coming into San Francisco in addition to present receipts. Why, we should have to fence in the entrance to our harbor to keep out the rush of sharp gentlemen from Wall-street. We can do you "a power of good" then, but we are willing to be made rich by Eastern capital; are not at all particular,—just as lieve have it as English.

I was reading to day how rich STEWART is. (I have contributed a little to his wealth myself; dry goods! oh, yes, "I *sauvez* them"—I've been there.) Well, it struck me he was just the man to build our road, and as I have a finger in the preliminary dumpling, I hereby offer Mr. STEWART a little chance for a poor man, like him, to make a snug little fortune. Wouldn't our stock be quoted in Wall-street? Panama would not be heard of; 200 per cent. per annum and a large surplus with which to build a double track. If I had not written so long a letter already, I would give you some facts in regard to the mining interests at Washoe that would astonish you. You don't know anything about that district yet, nor do people here realize what it is going to be. Then, again, the new mines about ninety miles southeast bid fair to exceed even the far-famed Ophir Mine, at Virginia City. You don't know anything about it yet. Next Summer's developments will astound the world; but more on that head anon.

There's a talk about our becoming a separate Confederacy, or some such nonsense as that, and it might be supposed the people were in favor of it. If you do you were never so mistaken in your life; and any representative from our State now in Washington, who would advocate such a thing, would be killed, politically speaking, deader than JULIUS CÆSAR, who must have been *very* dead to have become such an universal reference in all extreme cases. Knock a fellow on the head hard enough to kill him, after the usual acceptance of the term and condition, and he will be generally found dead enough for all practical purposes; but about Secession and separate Confederacy, &c., that's all gammon. *We* don't want to do anything—we are satisfied. Just let us alone, that's all we ask, and you may do as you please your side. You have put your foot in it, and only discover it when it hits you in the short ribs, *i. e.*, pockets—the tenderest point; serves you right, and we have no sympathy for you; you have gone to extremes, and now the extremes, instead of meeting, seem disposed to separate. I am no politician, but I would like to go out gunning for a lot of the fanatics, the ultra fellows of all the parties, that are doing the mischief. I would take an extra game-bag, for the chances are, that I should do a pretty fair day's business.

I see some of the Eastern papers attribute the loss of the State to BRECKINRIDGE, in consequence of the course taken by the Administration in the matter of the Great Almaden Quicksilver mine. But the Almaden case of itself had not the slightest influence; very few of its owners being voters even. No; it was not *that*. It was another reason—too many people voted the other way.

California, although remote from the scene of present political excitements, feels the effects of momentary pressure in the East, as a large amount of Eastern Capital is being withdrawn,—and every dollar that can be got, is remitted in compliance with orders to convert investments into cash, and send it along. The consequence is, money has been very "tight" with us for the last two or three steamers, and yesterday, was the "tightest" we have known in a year. We will suffer less than any other State, but still we must feel it sensibly. It will check the speculations in real estate, mining stocks, &c., and set us back for a time, but, yet California may be set down as the safest State, and affords the safest investments at the present time. A friend of mine proposes, as a remedy for the present state of affairs, that the Prince of Wales should marry some pretty Yankee girl, and annex the United States to Great Britain, which would insure us a respectable and substantial Government, and settle all political differences. We don't charge anything for the suggestion, and if it is adopted we don't even expect to be appointed to office—a most unexampled case of disinterestedness, which will, of course, like all sensible plans and suggestions for the public good, go unrewarded.

What a splendid thing it would be, for Great Britain, or some other Power, to step in at this juncture, and thrash us into decency and a proper appreciation of what we are so determined to raffle off, or stake on the ace of spades.

We are trying to be as cool as incipient pickles over this threatening aspect of the political horizon, but it is a difficult thing to look on with indifference, and see such a "muss," but whatever the result, California will neither secede or strike out for a separate Confederacy, and the climate would be made rather too warm for comfort for any party or set of men who would have the fool-hardiness to set up such a war-cry in this community. We have been several years trying to be a decent and respectable people, and it feels so good to be so, that we are bound to continue so, if the balance of the whole universal Yankee nation go to pot. And so mote it be. PODGERS.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Indications of Public Sentiment, North and South.

THE UNDER-CURRENT OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter written from Mississippi by a distinguished citizen of that State to a friend at the North. The letter is dated

——, MISSISSIPPI, Monday, Jan. 7, 1860.

I fear that judicial blindness has overtaken this people. Whatever the wrongs they may imagine themselves to suffer, it surpasses my penetration to discover a single ground for hoping for anything better in the future which is so eagerly coveted. We are confronted by all the horrors of anarchy, to say nothing of the attendant civil war; and yet, these madmen exult in the prospect, and both talk and act as if they had just obtained deliverance from a Neapolitan tyranny. It is really frightful to a man in his sober senses to contemplate the wildness and the absurdity of the delusion under which this misguided people is laboring.

But I should be much less troubled at the prospect, immediate or distant, were it not for the spread of the frenzy into conservative States like Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee. While there was a prospect that *they* would display some remnant of common sense, it mattered little what these extreme States might do. The best mode of treating them would have been to let them alone. But with the defection of the Border States I see no possibility of escape from a general civil war, ending in a necessary breaking up of the Union, and a reconstruction in the form of a shoal of petty Republics, like those of South America.

WHAT ARE REGARDED AS INCENDIARY PAPERS.

We have been requested to publish the following letter from an old and highly respectable mercantile house of Baltimore, as a faithful expression of the high-minded Union men of the South:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29, 1860.

Messrs. James and E. Brooks, New-York Express:

GENTLEMEN: We wish to discontinue our subscription to your paper, and the bearer will pay you what we owe you.

After a pleasant companionship of some fifteen or twenty years, we feel compelled to secede lawfully. We are strong and decided Union men. *The Union first and Maryland afterwards.*

We think your paper has become a dangerous one, injurious to the true interests of the country, both North and South—inducing the South to continue their destructive career—making them believe that the large majority of the North are their enemies; and the slaves to believe that the great party coming into power are their peculiar friends,—in favor of their perfect social and political equality with the white population. *Having slaves in our families, we think your paper an incendiary one.*

We have read your editorials with pleasure for many years, when you denounced boldly and fearlessly the frauds and corruption of Democracy, and exposed the character of men like WOOD, RYNDERS, BENNETT, &c., and now we regret to find you "cheek-by-jowl," acting in concert with these very men. Day after day, and year after year, the *Herald* was filled with "Booby Brooks," "Booby Brooks," and now you quote that pestilent sheet, as if it was the law and morals of the land, and *traduce the ancestors from whom you sprang.* Your obedient servants,

BENJAMIN CRANE & CO.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF ACTING-GOVERNOR BEEBE.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Message of Acting-Governor BEEBE to the Territorial Legislature is mainly devoted to local affairs. The financial condition of the Territory is discouraging, owing in part to the disastrous effect of the drought. The total number of acres subject to taxation is 3,600,000; the total number of town lots, 135,328, valued at $5,640,000; total amount of taxable property in the Territory, $22,000,000. The total amount of taxes levied in 1859 and 1860 is $81,000, about $23,000 levied prior to 1859 remain unpaid. He recommends township, county and municipal organizations from the mineral regions of Western Kansas. In relation to the late disturbances in Linn and Bourbon Counties he urges that steps be taken for the enforcement of the laws and the vindication of the Government. He recommends an expression of the gratitude by the Legislature to the charitable who gave relief to the sufferers from the drought. He urges the repeal of the act of the last session, prohibiting Slavery on the ground of its unconstitutionality. In regard to national affairs, he thinks the present distracted State of the country is owing to the aggressive policy o the Republicans. He urges conciliation and Union; but if dissolution takes place he trusts Kansas will decline identifying herself with either branch of the Union, but establish a separate and independent Government.

AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

TESTIMONY OF A NORTHERN MECHANIC CONCERNING THINGS IN SAVANNAH.

By a citizen of New-York, recently arrived from Savannah, where he has resided since the middle of November last, we receive additional accounts of the secession fever, and the condition of the city. Our informant witnessed the capture of Fort Pulaski, together with the preliminary movements. Three hundred and fifty volunteers from the city, able-bodied men, and mostly rather young, were taken down the river by a small steamboat, making two trips for the purpose. Besides muskets, they were armed with three or four six-pound field pieces, besides other smaller pieces—for cannister—making seven in all. Landing upon the wharf next the Fort, they were preceded by an officer who entered, and in place of the stars and stripes, raised a flag bearing as emblems the lone star, the cotton-bale, and the rattlesnake Meanwhile, the garrison abandoned the Fort. It consisted of three persons only,—one man and two women,—an old watchman, his wife, and his daughter.

Our informant—who had engaged in a mechanical business—was warned out of the city by one of the Vigilance mob at brief notice. Of these functionaries there is a lower and a higher order. The latter, or *minute men*, assume to give the notices, and, in default of the suspected person's absence, the former, or *mob proper*, may proceed to tar and feathers; but the higher order deal less in extreme violence, and give several days' notice to quit. Several of these Vigilance men visiting our informant, and another in company with him, were filled with ire at finding their own office and province interfered with by an *unauthorized* notice from the meanor sort. Ferreting out, therefore, the particular *limb of the mob* who had ventured to give such notice, and finding him to be a quondam Northern emigrant, they visited his usurpation upon himself by notifying him, also, to depart.

It is this kind of half regulated and systematized mob law which controls society. Property is not secure; but the "Rattlesnake Club" offer to protect holders who will see their members comfortably supplied and provided.

Our informant states that those slaves who enjoy the better sort of advantages, are more intelligent than the lower class of masters. They dress well in their religious assemblies—the women often sporting silks, and the men handsome canes and even valuable watches. They are as familiar with current events as the whites themselves, and really expect to be made free by the incoming Administration. It is not a secret to them that the whites are fearful of insurrection. Consequently, they have become impertinent and insubordinate,—so much so that the *flogging-house* is always full, and drives a thriving business. Twenty-five lashes is the penalty for very considerable crimes, such as stealing, carrying weapons, being on horseback without a master's permit, or out after 9 o'clock Sunday evening. About 10 cents a lash is the flogging fee, and the lashes draw blood. Our informant, who witnessed the whipping performances, says that many negroes endure the twenty-five lashes with compression and biting of their lips, but without a murmur. Others beg piteously, and this is apt to moderate the severity. In case of a negro's recovery after flight, the lashes are made sometimes to cut so severely that the flesh must be salted, and the negro laid up for two or three weeks. Desertions have become so common that negro hunting with hounds is a regular and money-making occupation. The negroes, in escaping to the woods, double in their track, and, with greased hands, (to obviate the scent,) throw themselves over fences, and thus put the hounds at fault for a time. For recovering slaves that have been missed for a week, the slave hunters charge from $50 to $100.

The small planters—nicknamed "crackers"—who drive in to the market-place, bring their produce in parcels at specific prices for each. Many of them selling several parcels at a time, are obliged to take pay for each parcel by itself, for want of arithmetical skill to put together the aggregate amount of several parcels. Their dialect is very negro-like. They, as well as more intelligent planters, are persuaded that the object of LINCOLN's election is to set the slaves free.

In Savannah there is more than one considerable iron foundry and manufactory of cotton gins, smal steam engines, &c. One establishment has a contract to a considerable amount—probably $100,000—with South Carolina for 24-pound cannon. They are making them, however, on principles more safe in practice to the contractor than to artillerymen. The principal of the establishment comes under the description of "poor pay," and owes his workmen from $50 to $300 a-piece. The workmen are good and principally from the North.

What the planters want is not, as they say, "equal rights" in the Union, but "Southern rights." Of the two hundred and fifty or three hundred young men who went to the assistance of Charleston many died of camp service and more were sickened by colds and fevers. The Governor has prohibited the departure of any more, as their services may be required against insurrection or mob violence.

FROM ALABAMA.

PREPARATIONS IN ALABAMA TO TAKE PENSACOLA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

I told you in my last that the Governor had ordered the troops in this city to hold themselves in readiness to be ordered to Mobile to take possession of the United States Fort in that bay. I afterwards added, I think, that this Fort, together with Fort Stoddard, and the Arsenal at Mount Vernon, which latter is said to contain some 17,000 stands of arms, had already been taken. As if not satisfied with these remarkable over-steppings of authority, our good, but rather facile Governor now proposes, it is reported on pretty good authority, to send the troops of this city to Pensacola in order to take possession of that fort.

With a view to the carrying out of this programme, many of the soldiers have provided themselves with blankets and the other necessities for their brief campaign. Two vessels of war are said to be cruising in the gulf, and the possibility of a collision with them is looked forward to; indeed, it is anticipated that the first breaking out of the war will be there rather than at Charleston. Some thoughtful person has probably already suggested that the Governor of Alabama has no right to send troops to another State; the soldiers are not obliged to go. These carpers will be satisfied when I say that the services of the soldiers is entirely voluntary.

The interest of this city in this particular port is explained in part by the fact that a railroad connection with Pensacola has been for a year or two the pet plan of this city. The connection is now nearly complete, so far at least, that the whole trip, by rail and stage, can be performed in a day. The port is one of the finest along the coast, surpassing that of Mobile, by giving opportunities for loading cotton directly from the wharf, thus saving the extra expense of a dollar per bail for transfer required at the latter port. As you will anticipate, the extraordinary assumption of authority which Gov. MOORE has in the last three months, once and again, taken upon himself, has not passed entirely without remark. One of the city papers devoted a column to that subject a day or two since, taking a view of the matter not calculated to make it a favorite journal with the good old man who rules us. The fact is, the Governor is not a bad man, but he is under the influence of bad advisers. His proceedings do not have the approbation of the conservatives; but as this is a class he has little to do with, it makes little difference with him.

This being the 8th of January, the memory of ANDREW JACKSON—the conqueror at New-Orleans, not the anti-Secession President—is honored by a military parade. You have been, perhaps, looking for the news from the Convention. The telegraph has already given you, I presume, whatever can claim the name of news. Any one in walking through the streets on Saturday afternoon, would have become conscious that a strange class had suddenly been inoculated in our population. Strange bearded men, who stepped high, drank deep and swore as with authority. On Sunday this class continued to increase, and on Monday noon the curiosity of citizens was gratified by seeing them *en masse*.

The proceedings of yesterday are of little importance. A resolution for the secession of Alabama is said to have passed, but has little importance, as the coöperationists would vote for this resolution now. All admit that the body is pretty nearly divided, and a prolonged debate is anticipated. Both sides have able champions, but there will be great efforts to preserve good feeling. Where it will all terminate a few days will show. Meanwhile prophecies are useless, and prophets false guides. BRECKINRIDGE.

The following extracts are from a private letter written by a lady residing in Alabama to a relative in New-York: MONTGOMERY, Dec. 30, 1860.

MY DEAR——: Christmas Day is now passed, so that I cannot wish you a "merry one," but should it not have passed off more lively with you than with us, it must have been dull indeed. I feel sorry for the darkies; the week has been very different from former years and never have they been kept so close before. This week has always belonged to them, but Abolitionists have taken it from them this year, and most likely for the future. It seems to have been a general plot throughout the country for them to rise and murder the whites during this time, but fortunately for us it was discovered in time, and many, both black and white, have been hung, after a thorough trial and investigation had proved their guilt. *We do not go to our beds without looking to our pistols and seeing they are ready for immediate use.* Colt's revolvers have brought almost any price that was asked for them. From each Ward, in addition to the soldiers guarding the capitol, arsenal and magazine, and the regular night watch, are six citizens each night patrolling, making forty-eight citizens out extra. This state of affairs, with political excitement, has made our holidays sad ones at the South, and to the poor deluded darkey the saddest probably; though many, doubtless, are looking forward to the 4th of March in the belief that they will then all be free. This has been expressed by some of them. * * * Ma is the greatest Secessionist we have in our house. The girls and myself are dead against it, but *we have to be very careful what we say out doors.* I don't like the idea of disunion at all. Somehow the terms disunion and sacrilege are synonymous in my mind. Yet, the South has been forced to this measure by the North. What a dismal day we have! it has rained now for 24 hours steadily, and there is no prospect of its stopping for another 24. *No service in the churches, no bells rung*, but the Catholic, whose members put the Protestants to shame by their perseverance. I feel too dull to write anything interesting, rather that will prove satisfactory to you. *Secession, negro plots and hard times*, are all we think of, and doubtless your mind is similarly engaged.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

HIS VIEWS OF THE CAUSES WHICH HAVE INFLUENCED SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following letter was written by Gen. WOOL to Hon. A. B. OLIN:

TROY, Dec. 10, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request of the 8th inst., requesting my views on the state of the country, I reply as follows;

South Carolina is again on one of her politico spasmodic convulsions, and, as on a former occasion, is prepared to leave the Union. Her Representatives in Congress say that she has already left the Union; and this, too, without any wrong or injustice having been done her people by the Government of the United States. Her present course is not unlike that of 1832 and 1833, when she resolved, on account of the tariff, to nullify the laws of Congress, and, if resisted, to separate herself from the Union. In this she was foiled by the energetic measures of the distinguished patriot, ANDREW JACKSON, then President. Although prevented at the time from executing her intentions, her leading spirits have never ceased to proclaim secession, and a determination to leave the Union whenever an opportunity occurred to carry out the scheme engendered, of forming a grand Slave Confederacy to be composed of the seceding States, the Island of Cuba, the States of Mexico and Central America, and to reopen the slave-trade, all which have been referred to in the recent speeches of KEITT, RHETT, Judge MAGRATH and others. In 1850, '51, '52, '53 and '54 efforts were made preparatory to the formation of this Slave Confederacy, and Gen. QUITMAN and Capt. WILLIAM WALKER were to assist in its accomplishment. The first was to revolutionize Cuba, and the latter to conquer four or five of the States of Central America. From want of means and capacity to direct such enterprises, they both failed—consequently the scheme was postponed until a more favorable opportunity might occur for its execution. No opportunity, however, occurred which would justify the attempt until the raid of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry, which furnished the requisite means to prepare the minds of the people to carry into effect their long meditated designs. The Disunionists in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, did not fail to avail themselves of an occurrence so favorable to their purposes. Every effort was made to excite the people of the South, with the most urgent appeals for immediate secession from the Union. The universal condemnation, North and South, of BROWN and his nefarious conduct, and the expressed determination to maintain the South in all their just and constitutional rights, stayed the secession movement.

Thus stood the question until the meeting of the Democratic Convention at Charleston in 1860. Apprehensive that Senator DOUGLAS, who was presented by the Northern Democracy, would be the nominee of the Convention for President, the leading spirits of Disunion broke it up, and divided the members and the Democratic party into two factions, each of which named its candidate for President. The Secessionists, with a majority of the Southern members, nominated Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE; and the members of the North, with a few from the South, nominated Senator DOUGLAS. At the same time the Secessionists openly and publicly avowed their preference for LINCOLN for President over Senator DOUGLAS, although the latter had, beyond any other Senator, defended, on all occasions, the rights and interests of the South, and even to the extent of their peculiar views on the subject of Slavery. Under these circumstances, with the Democratic Party divided, no intelligent person could doubt that the Republican candidate would be elected. That such was the design and intention of the Disunionists when they broke up and divided the Convention, could not be questioned by any one acquainted with their long meditated designs; and for no other purpose than to be used as a means to excite the people of the South, with the expectation of concentrating them in favor of their grand Slave Confederacy. A they preferred Mr. LINCOLN to Senator DOUGLAS, who had always been the advocate of Southern views on the subject of Slavery, what object could they have had in favoring his election but to use it as the only and "last opportunity" of accomplishing the design previously engendered, of separating the Cotton States from the Free States? Their object was attained. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected to be President by eighteen out of thirty-three States. No State in the Union received the announcement with more joy and satisfaction than South Carolina, and because it would, as proclaimed by her leaders, insure the long-wished-for object—a separation of the State from the Union. For the same reason, in the city of Charleston, meetings were held to celebrate the event, when the citizens manifested their feelings in "loud, long and continuous cheers." The State, in its Legislative capacity, denounced and pronounced Mr. LINCOLN's election as a sufficient cause for the State to secede from the Union. A greater outrage on the Constitution could not have been committed, nor a greater insult offered to a free people. Treason and rebellion were rife against the Union for no other reason, as manifested, than that eighteen out of thirty-three States exercised their rightful and constitutional prerogative of voting for whom the people deemed most worthy and best fitted to fill the office of President. It was not, however, the true cause, but a means used under false colors to execute a scheme long before concocted—and with which was connected, perhaps, one of the most prominent among the reasons which first dictated secession—the reopening of the Slave-trade, in order to obtain slave-labor at greatly reduced prices. To which may now be added the great and growing power of the Free over the Slave States, by which South Carolina might lose her controlling influence in the Councils of the Nation.

The foregoing facts are presented in order to show the motives and causes which have prompted South Carolina, and her leaders, to proclaim to the world her intention of separating from the Union, which no circumstances whatever can justify.

To advocate secession is treasonable. Secession is revolution and civil war. If so great a curse should befall our country, it would not fail to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart; blood would flow in torrents, followed by pestilence, famine and dissolution; and all because a majority of the States have elected, constitutionally, a person to be President whom the leading secessionists of South Carolina do not like. Because a majority of the people have exercised the highest and most precious right conferred by the Constitution, in casting their votes for a person whom they considered best calculated to administer the affairs of the nation, the only free Government on the face of the globe is to be destroyed. This must not and will not be permitted. He cannot allow the only free Government—the last hope of the oppressed of the world—to be sacrificed because South Carolina desires it. "Where liberty dwells there is my country," was the declaration of the illustrious FRANKLIN. This principle is too strongly implanted in the hearts and minds of the people to be surrendered at dictation. Where is the man to be found so lost to the principles which governed the father of his country and his compatriots in arms, that will not say with the distinguished patriot, the hero of New-Orleans—ANDREW JACKSON—"The Union must and shall be preserved;" "Peaceably if it can, but forcibly if it must!" To prevent civil war, it only requires a faithful and energetic execution of the powers conferred by the Constitution and the laws of Congress. By a judicious application of the Army and Navy, the peace of the country would be preserved. If a sufficient force was placed in the harbor of Charleston to defend the fortifications and other public property, all would be safe, and South Carolina would not make any further attempts at political suicide. She says she intends to leave the Union! That is impossible, without a reconstruction of the Constitution which binds the States together, or by revolution. Until one or the other occurs, she must remain a territory of the United States. If kept within the limits of her State, being the head and front of the secessionists, it will keep other States from seceding. It will not be necessary to invade the State, or to make war on the people. Nothing is required but to occupy her forts and harbors with a force sufficient to defend them.

It is suggested that the Constitution ought to be so amended as to conform to the views and wishes of the South. The Constitution needs no amendment. All that the South requires can be accomplished through Congress and the Supreme Court. It appears from the Press, that Senators DAVIS and IVERSON ridiculed the idea that the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, or the Liberty bills of certain States, had anything to do with the Secession movement. They both, no doubt, uttered the truth. The movement is not influenced by the one or the other; that is, so far as South Carolina is concerned. Her object, at least her leaders, is to leave the Union and form a grand independent Slave Confederacy.

"Go not to the sword of Cæsar to find the cause of the destruction of Roman liberty; seek it not in the camp, but go to the forum, thronged with inflammatory orators and aspiring demagogues, with souls dead to their country's honor and spotted with corruption."

In conclusion, I have only to remark, I have no desire to see this model Republic follow the bloody and desolating example of the Mexican States. I am now and forever in favor of the Union, its preservation and the maintenance of the rights and interests of all the States, individually as well as collectively, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

I am, truly, your friend, JOHN E. WOOL.

To Hon. A. B. OLIN, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

On the 9th inst. the following Message was sent to the House of Representatives of South Carolina, then in secret session:

To the Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the resolutions passed in secret session the 3d inst., I transmit the following information:

As to the "Condition of the Fortifications in Charleston Harbor," I respectfully refer to the reports on file in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, which should not, for obvious reasons, in the existing state of things, be made public, but which may be examined at any time by a Committee of your body.

In answer to the inquiry "as to what officers are in command of the fortifications," I have to state that Adjutant and Inspector-General DUNOVANT is in command of Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island, and, until yesterday, was in command of all the forts and military points occupied around the harbor; Col. J. JOHNSTON PATTIGREW, of the First Regiment of Rifles, is in command of Castle Pinckney; Capt. JOSEPH JOHNSON, of the Charleston Rifles, is in command of Fort Johnson; Col. JOHN CUNINGHAM, of the Seventeenth Regiment of South Carolina Militia, now commanding the Fourth Brigade, is in command of the Arsenal, containing the arms and ammunition of the United States in this city.

In answer to the inquiry, "by what authority those officers were placed in command?" I have to state that it was done by orders issued by myself as Commander-in-Chief.

As to the inquiry about the "damage committed by the United States forces," and whether they "have been repaired," I again refer to the reports on file in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, and to others on file in the office of the Board of Ordnance, which may be examined by any Committee the House may order.

In answer to the inquiry as to whether any measures have been taken to prevent supplies being furnished to Fort Sumter, and to prevent communication between that fort and Charleston, I would state that all practicable measures have been adopted to prevent supplies and all communication with Charleston, but the difficulties attending their strict execution have been great. It may not be proper, at present, to give a more detailed account of the measures adopted for those purposes.

In relation to the inquiry as to "pledges" that were made on the part of the authorities of the Federal Government, and any pledges made on behalf of South Carolina, "and by whom such pledges" were made? I have to say, that I suppose the report made by Messrs. R. W. BARNWELL, JAMES H. ADAMS, and JAMES L. ORR, the Commissioners recently sent by this State to Washington, of the correspondence between them and President BUCHANAN, which has been published by order of the Convention, and a copy of which is herewith transmitted, will afford all the necessary information. As far as the Executive is concerned, no pledges were given to any person, in respect to any matter, in any manner whatsoever, except to maintain the Ordinance of Secession.

F. W. PICKENS.

A report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs was considered by the same body on the same day. The document relates to the correspondence between Mr. BUCHANAN and the Commissioners from South Carolina, and the messages from Gov. PICKENS on the same topic. It claims that Messrs. MCQUEEN, BONHAM, BOYCE, MILES and KEITT *had no authority* to make a pledge that the forts should not be attacked, but that President BUCHANAN had authority to give guarantees that the condition of affairs at the time the note, signed by the gentlemen alluded to, was handed him should remain unchanged. The report further claims that Major ANDERSON plainly transcended his instructions in removing his command to Fort Sumter, and speaks of Mr. FLOYD as a "patriot citizen" who preserved "his dignity and honor," but retired from the Cabinet loaded with mortification and grief. It concludes with this paragraph:

"Under these circumstances, your Committee feel confident that if his Excellency, the Governor, had ordered the reduction of Fort Sumter, he would have been justified by the verdict of public opinion and of history. To avoid the effusion of blood, to preserve the peace of the country, and to prevent further complication, he has resisted the ardor of the people, and forborne to make any attack upon the fort. In this, your Committee fully and perfectly sustain him. He has done his duty to his country and himself, and has sustained the ancient honor and integrity of the State.

In conclusion, your Committee are of opinion, that after all that has been said and done on the part of the Government at Washington, his Excellency, the Governor, shall use the forces of the State to prevent the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and to cut off all communication with that fortress."

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN DIFFICULTY.

Correspondence between the Park Bank and Mr. Daniel Devlin.

The subjoined letters abundantly explain themselves, showing a clever trick, by which Ex-Chamberlain PLATT bids fair to render nugatory the action of the Board of Aldermen in appointing Mr. DANIEL DEVLIN. Mr. PLATT has ducked out of sight, and it is now the Directors of the Park Bank who are contestants against paying over to Mr. DEVLIN the City and County funds, amounting to more than two millions of dollars.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
BROADWAY BANK, Jan. 12, 1861.

To the Park Bank:

Take notice, that I have been appointed Chamberlain of the City of New-York, taken the oath of office and filed the same in the office of the Mayor of said City, given the bond required by law, which has been approved in writing by the Comptroller of the said City, and that under my official bond I have selected the Broadway Bank, in said City, as the bank in which all the moneys belonging to the City and County of New-York aforesaid shall be deposited, and I, as such Chamberlain, demand of you all moneys belonging to said City and County, now on deposit with you, for the purpose of depositing the same in the said Broadway Bank, or that you deposit the same in said Broadway Bank forthwith, to the credit of the Chamberlain of the City of New-York aforesaid. Yours, &c., DANIEL DEVLIN,
Chamberlain of the City of New-York.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1861.

To the Park Bank:

As I am responsible on any official bonds for the moneys deposited with you by me as Chamberlain, and as demands, unauthorized by law have been made on you for these deposits, I hereby notify you not to pay out any of the moneys deposited with you by me, except on warrants legally drawn.

The Corporation Ordinances, Chap. 3, Sec. 91, as well as the law of 1860, Chap. 477, are explicit in prohibiting any draft from the deposit bank, except on a warrant regularly *drawn*, *signed* and *countersigned*.

Yours, &c., NATHAN C. PLATT,
Chamberlain.

THE PARK BANK, New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.

Inasmuch as some animadversions have appeared in the papers in reference to the refusal of the Park Bank to deliver over the public moneys to Mr. DEVLIN, upon his demand therefor, it is due to the citizens of New-York, as well as to the Park Bank, that the reason for such refusal should be made public. I inclose for publication our answer to Mr. DEVLIN's demand, and the opinions of Judge EDMONDS and of the counsel of this Bank, by which we have been governed in our action in the premises. Yours, respectfully, R. W. HOWES, President.

THE PARK BANK, New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.

DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have to acknowledge your communication of Saturday, inclosing one from R. T. HAWS, Esq., Comptroller, stating that you had been appointed Chamberlain of this City, and in which you require the Park Bank to deposit all the moneys in its custody belonging to the City and County of New-York in the Broadway Bank, to the credit of the Chamberlain. In answer, I have to say that this Bank is now, and has at all times been, prepared to pay over the balance of said moneys remaining in its custody. But as I am advised by counsel, it will be necessary, in order to save this Bank harmless from conflicting claims and to relieve it from liability, that the said moneys should be withdrawn in the manner provided specifically by law or ordinance.

Yours, respectfully,
R. W. HOWES, President.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
Jan. 14, 1860.

The Park Bank has on deposit certain moneys belonging to the City and to the County of New-York, deposited there by the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, as the custodian of moneys belonging to the City or County.

And it has had served upon it a notice from the Comptroller that DANIEL DEVLIN is Chamberlain and County Treasurer, and that the Broadway Bank has been selected by him as the depository of the City and County moneys.

And a similar notice from Mr. DEVLIN, as Chamberlain, with a demand that the Park Bank now deliver to the Chamberlain, or deposit in the Broadway Bank to the credit of the Chamberlain, all moneys belonging to the City and County now on deposit in the Park Bank.

And the question is, whether the Park Bank is bound to comply with such demand, or would be safe and justifiable in so doing?

OPINION.

In respect to the funds on deposit in the Park Bank, the City and County are two distinct political bodies, and there are no moneys belonging to them jointly or as expressed in the demand, "belonging to the City and County." By the law the moneys belonging to the City are subject to the control of the Common Council, and the money belonging to the County under the control of the Board of Supervisors, and the sums raised for City purposes or for County purposes are by law kept distinct from each other. (See Laws of 1860, chap. 509, secs. 1 and 5.)

The Park Bank having moneys in its custody as the selected depository of the Chamberlain both as a City and a County officer, cannot with safety pay them out except according to law.

The law has thrown many safeguards around the public moneys, which no Bank or public officer has a right to disregard.

No money can be paid out except on a warrant drawn and signed by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, thus constituting those three officers a check on all payments of the public moneys, whether belonging to the City or the county.

These provisions of law relate to the payments of money.

The checks provided by law for the receipt and safe keeping of the public money are as follows:

Section 22 of the amended Charter of 1857 provides that the office of Chamberlain shall be a bureau "for the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury of the City, and for the payment of moneys on the warrant drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council," and that "all moneys drawn from the City Treasury shall be on vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor and approved by the Comptroller."

By section 2 of that act all the legislative power of the Corporation is vested in the Common Council.

That power involves all legislation (subordinate to the State legislation) necessary for the proper regulation of the finances of the City, and all persons who obtain possession of the City funds as a depository, hold them subject to such legislation.

Accordingly, the City Ordinances provide (Revised Ordinances of 1859, chap. 3, art. 8) by section 87, that the Chamberlain shall forthwith deposit all moneys which he may from time to time receive in one or more of the banks in the City of New-York: by section 91, that no money received by the Chamberlain, and by him deposited as prescribed by section 87, shall be drawn from the bank except on the warrant of the Comptroller, drawn, signed and countersigned as before mentioned.

The effect of these provisions is to make the deposit bank a check on the Chamberlain, and hence it is that he is obliged to deposit money as soon as it is received, so that a bank and not the Chamberlain is to be the custodian of it, and the bank cannot pay it out on the mere simple check of the Chamberlain, but only in the form prescribed by law.

To that effect, also, is the act of 1860, chap. 477, sec. 1—that all moneys belonging to the City or County of New-York shall be deposited by the legal custodian thereof, forthwith, without delay, from time to time, as received by him, in any Bank which he shall, under his official bond, select for that purpose, and they shall not be withdrawn therefrom except as provided specifically by law or ordinance.

Now, it is nowhere provided, by law or ordinance, that the City or County moneys can be drawn from a deposit bank on any such general demand as that now made.

If the deposit is to be regarded as the individual deposit of N. C. PLATT, it cannot be paid to Mr. DEVLIN without Mr. PLATT's consent; and he is so far from consenting that he has forbidden the Bank to pay out any money except upon regular warrants, as provided by the ordinances. If it is to be regarded as a deposit of public moneys, subject to the control of public functionaries, it can be paid out only in the mode prescribed by law or ordinance.

In neither aspect would the bank be justifiable in paying on these papers on this demand.

A proper test would be to suppose that the Park Bank should comply with this demand and hand over the whole amount to Mr. DEVLIN; that the Corporation should afterwards sue the Bank for the amount, and the Bank should set up the payment to Mr. DEVLIN as a defence,—would that defence be good? I very much doubt it. On the other hand, I think the answer of Corporation to the defence would be complete, namely, that the Bank had received and held the money with knowledge of the ordinance and the statute and in recognition of the obligations thereby imposed on it as the depository, and had paid it out not in conformity with their requirements but in departure from them, and therefore had paid the money in their own wrong.

It is the evident policy of the statutes and the ordinances that, as the Chamberlain gives bond only in the sum of $200,000, yet has at times millions in his hands, so he shall not be intrusted any farther than is absolutely necessary with the personal custody of the public moneys. That custody is limited to the time in each case that may elapse between his receipt of the money from the collectors of it and his "forthwith" deposit of it in bank.

Hence it is in the power of the Head of the Finance Department to know each day whether the moneys are safe and the misappropriation of them by the Chamberlain can be confined to the receipts of one day, thus making the Chamberlain's official bond adequate security.

This important purpose can be attained only by strict fidelity on the part of the deposit bank to the obligations imposed upon it as such, and to that extent such bank is an officer of the City Government, and bound like all others to the strict performance of its official duty.

For the deposit Bank to recognize such control over the public moneys as Mr. DEVLIN's demand on it now virtually asserts, would be to overthrow these safeguards, and that cannot be done without involving the Bank in the serious responsibility of becoming surety to the City and County that Mr. DEVLIN will not misappropriate the money.

There is doubtless no danger of that, but the Bank cannot comply with the demand now made without assuming the risk, be it great or small.

The importance of this consideration is manifest from the fact that the amount to be paid over exceeds $2,000,000, while the Chamberlain's bond is only $200,000.

I therefore advise the Park Bank that it would not be safe for it to comply with this present demand of Mr. DEVLIN, either by delivering to him or depositing in the Broadway Bank to his credit, or the credit of the Chamberlain, all or any of the moneys belonging to the City and County of New-York, now on deposit in the Park Bank.

J. W. EDMONDS.

No. 5 BEEKMAN-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1861.

R. W. Howes, Esq., President of the Park Bank:

DEAR SIR: In full concurrence with the accompanying opinion of Judge EDMONDS, I have to advise you that the Bank would not be protected from liability in paying out the moneys in its custody belonging respectively to the City and the County of New-York upon the demand which has been made by Mr. DEVLIN, inasmuch as said demand is not in accordance with any statute of the State or ordinance of the City. Very respectfully,

JOHN TOWNSEND, JR.

THE MURDER IN THE BOWERY.

The Coroner's Investigation Continued—Testimony of Edward Doyle and James Craig—The Case Still Shrouded in Mystery.

Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, continued his investigation at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house of the circumstances attending the murder of JOHN SEXTON on Sunday night last. The evidence elicited does not shed the slightest light upon the case, but goes far toward relieving EDWARD DOYLE, the young man in whose company the deceased was last seen, from suspicion. JAMES CRAIG, an actor, who has been mentioned in connection with the case, yesterday called upon Capt. TURNBULL and yielded himself into custody. There is no cause watever of suspicion aganst him. Following is the testimony:

Edward Doyle, deposed—I am a butcher, living at No. 333 Bowery, and work for Mr. Mansfield; I have known deceased John Sexton about three months, having been introduced to him by Joseph Sheridan, with whom he boarded; I met deceased about half-past one o'clock on Sunday last at James Sheridan's house, No. 333 Bowery; I heard no conversation at that time between him and Sheridan; he asked me to go out and take a drink with him, and I did so; James Sheridan was then in bed, and I did not hear deceased ask him to go and drink; no person on that occasion gave me any money, nor did any other person but deceased tell me to go out and take a drink; we went to Mr. Bruns' and took several drinks; we drank five or six times; there was no other person there at that time but a man named Thomas, employed in a coal yard, and a theatre-actor from Baltimore, whom we met just before entering the porter-house; he was an acquaintance of Sexton's and was invited in by him; no quarrel took place between the actor and deceased, and the former after drinking several times with us, slipped away; he did not remain with us more than fifteen minutes; I had no quarrel with Sexton and he was not angry with me about taking his handkerchief from his pocket; I heard Sexton tell the actor while we were in the porter-house that he had a great mind to whip him, but I don't know why the remark was made; we were both somewhat intoxicated when we left Mr. Brun's, and afterwards we went to Mr. Marten's where we drank several times again; I do not remember much of anything else; there were several other persons at Marten's when we were there, some of whom I knew and so did the deceased; I believe we both left Marten's together, but I don't know what happened next; I was pretty drunk, and I believe I parted from deceased on the corner, and went home; I cannot say what time it was or whether it was dark or not when I parted from Sexton; I think I went straight home and went to bed; I sleep in the same bed with James Sheridan; when I got there I was so drunk that I am unable to say whether Sheridan was in bed or not; I have no idea of what time it was; I suppose I must have slept three hours when the police brought me away to the Station-house; I had become sobered by that time; I think when I separated from Sexton, he went down the Bowery on the left side; I had no angry words whatever with Sexton, that day or at any time; I believe that the difficulty between the Sheridans and Sexton was caused because the former staid out from home nights, and he gave both of them black eyes; I did not hear Sexton make an apology to James Sheridan, nor did I see him kneel down and beg his pardon; I heard James say that the difficulty was all settled, and that they had better let the matter drop; I never heard either of the Sheridans make threats against the deceased.

James Craig deposed—I am an actor, residing at No. 41 Bowery; I was coming down the Bowery about a quarter before three, on Monday afternoon, when I heard a man call "Hallo, CRAIG; I turned, and saw a stout-built man, with a moustache, and I said to him "You have the advantage of me;" he replied "Don't you remember meeting me at Baltimore, at Mill's restaurant;" I answered that I had some recollection of his face; he then asked me to come and take a drink, and then I noticed another man standing a little back from him; we went into a porterhouse and drank, and chatted about matters at Baltimore, and he told me his name was Sexton; he asked me if I knew where the Penitentiary at Baltimore was; I answered that I had visited it, and been through it, and then I said "Have you?" he appeared to be angry at the question, and took by the coat collar; I pushed his hands away, and the young man, Doyle, came between us, and said "never mind him;" the deceased shoved Doyle away and told him to mind his own business; he then said to me, "I was only trying you, take my hand;" immediately he asked me to drink again, but I at first refused as I saw he was rather intoxicated; we then conversed on theatricals and other matters, and he began reciting something; I proposed to go, as I had an engagement, but he got between me and the door, and said I must wait his pleasure; observing he was drunk, "I said, "Oh! very well;" then he insisted I should treat, and I did so, about this time a gentleman came in, and he and deceased engaged in conversation; soon afterwards Doyle took offense at something which Sexton said about it being his turn to drink, and he left the place; he was not absent over a minute or two, when he returned and called for a drink alone, but the barkeeper refused it and gave him a cigar; Lexton also spoke to a man who was sitting there reading the paders, but I could not hear what he said; shortly afterwards Doyle and Lexton had some words, but I dont know what about, and while they were wrangling I seized the opportunity to leave; as nearly as I could judge it was about ten minutes to four o'clock when I left them together; I went home where I remained until supper-time, (about 5 o'clock,) and immediately after having my supper, (which I did at a restaurant,) I returned home with a friend of mine where I remained all the evening.

Thomas Pearson deposed—I am a policeman of this Precinct; on Sunday night, about ten minutes past seven, as I was walking down the Bowery, a German told me that there was a man freezing to death down on the next block, and that he lay upon the sidewalk; I went there and found deceased lying with his head against the sill of a door opposite No. 227 Bowery; he lay on his back, and several persons were standing around him; I caught his right arm to raise him up, but it fell back again, and I supposed he was drunk; I lighted a match and looked at his face; he gasped once and his eyes rolled, which led to me think that he had a fit; I got a light wagon, which stood close by, and with the help of the bystanders he was placed in it, and conveyed to the Station-house; we then found his shirt saturated with blood, and upon further examination the wound was discovered in his breast; on his person was found a watch, some silver change, two of Marten's business cards, one of which had the name of deceased upon it; the Captain sent me back to where we found deceased to make inquiries, but all of the neighbors stated that they had heard no noise of a fight, and knew nothing about the matter; I could find no blood where the deceased was found, neither was there a trace of it in the wagon; I met a man who had passed the spot ten minutes before the deceased was found, and he says that he was not lying there then.

No other witnesses being at hand, the case was adjourned until Friday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

A Man Shot by a Policeman.

As Detective Wilson was passing through Sullivan-street, about 12 o'clock, on Monday night, he observed two men dodging in an erea way, and suspecting that they were thieves, he stopped to watch their actions. One of them happened to see him, and picking up a club from the ground he approached in a threatening manner. Wilson warned the man to keep at a respectable distance or he would shoot him, but his words were disregarded, and fearing that he would get a severe beating, he drew his revolver and fired. The ball took effect, for the man uttered a cry of pain and ran off. Wilson immediately went to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, near which the occurrence happened, and procured assistance, under the impression that the wounded man would be found lying upon the sidewalk. Upon reaching the place, however, the person was not visible, but he was found after a protracted search at his residence No. 226 Sullivan-st. It then transpired that his name was George Taylor, that he was a person of respectable character, until recently employed as a porter at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, and that he had got into the somewhat equivocal position in which he was seen by the Detective through an unfortunate indulgence in intoxicating drink. Dr. Clements was called in to see Taylor, but he was unable to find the ball, which had entered his breast and apparently glanced around the body. It is not thought that the wound will prove fatal. During yesterday afternoon the brother of the wounded man called upon Justice DUSENBERRY, who is temporarily presiding in Justice CONOLLY's place at Jefferson Market Police Court, and prayed that a warrant might be issued for Wilson on a charge of felonious assault. The Magistrate, however, refused to issue a warrant, thus leaving the inference that the officer was justified in using his weapon.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 29, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 56.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 186, 226, 1004, 138, 1363, 240, 244, 246, 250, 252, 3, 5, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37, 49, 51, 53, 55, 61, 63, 65, 67, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79. Notice—30 causes will be called each day, 20 odd and 10 even numbers, until further notice.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 54 to 59, 61, 63 to 72, 75, 76, 77.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 684, 18, 502, 810, 870, 424, 460, 672, 268, 754, 740, 162.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

CASE OF KATZ, INDICTED FOR ARSON, CONTINUED—TRIAL NOT CONCLUDED.

The testimony for the people in this case was continued yesterday morning, before Judge LEONARD, the first and only witness produced in that behalf being

Mrs. Mary Ann McCabe, who testified simply to the fact of her having occupied the building at the time it was fired.

The prosecution rested here, and Mr. Clinton opened for the defence in a brief address to the Jury, expressing the intention of proving that the boy Louis had been perjuring himself from beginning to end of his testimony on the stand.

The first witness called for this purpose was *Simon Jacobs*, who testified to an enmity existing between the prisoner and his nephew, Louis; and to having heard Louis say, in a threatening manner, that he would serve his uncle a trick that would last him some time.

The witness was then examined at very great length by the counsel for defence, on matters totally irrelevant to the case, but on which Louis had been cross-examined. In all these matters the witness directly contradicted the statements of the boy, though no attempt was made to contradict Louis on any points material to the case. The present witness knew nothing of the circumstances connected with firing the store. The examination of this witness was not concluded until 12 o'clock, when the next witness,

Abraham Koritowski was called for the same purpose and testified at great length to the same purpose as the last witness. He also testified that the prisoner had always borne a good character, and had been postmaster in two different towns in Mississippi, under President Pierce's Administration. On cross-examination explained that Pierce was President of Mississippi, but he didn't know whether he was President of any other State.

Morris Hamburger, next introduced, testified to the same import as the last witness, in contradiction to Louis Katz. The witness knew nothing of the circumstances concerning the fire.

Meyer Berrick next testified to the same statements as the last witness, and recounted certain quarrels which had taken place between Louis and his uncle, one of which resulted in Louis' discharge from employment. When Louis was examined, on the previous day, he had denied this statement.

Witnesses by the names of *Kalinski, Kraus* and *Singer* were called, and testified to the same effect as the others.

Frederick Bohde was then called, and testified to having sold the store to the prisoner for $1,500.

It was now late, the entire day having been consumed in minute examinations of witnesses called to impeach Louis Katz, on whom the prosecution chiefly relied. The circumstances on which the examinations were based were merely collateral, having no direct connection with the case, and consequently of no public interest. The defence had not concluded, when the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when, after the conclusion of the trial now en, the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Xavier Hochreitter, John McGuire.

Court of General Sessions.

A BURGLAR CAGED A MONTH.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, David A. Barr, indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking and entering the premises at No. 248 West Thirty-ninth-street, was first put to the bar, and pleaded guilty. He was sent one month to the Penitentiary.

TRIED TO MAKE MONEY TOO FAST.

James Esler, indicted for forgery of a check for $500 on the Pacific Bank, was then tried. It appeared that the prisoner had presented a check with a forged signature to the Teller, who at once recognised it as spurious, and detained Esler until an officer arrived and made the arrest. There were no witnesses called in defence, except as to previous good character. The only excuse offered by counsel was the prisoner's statement that he did not sign the check, but received it innocently from another party. This was the old story, and the Jury at once found a verdict of guilty, upon which the prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for two years and nine months.

A BURGLAR TO SING SING.

John W. Bayne, indicted for burglary, in breaking and entering an office at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and stealing therefrom property of the value of $50, pleaded guilty of an attempt in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years and three months.

A SHAWL THIEF.

John Cunningham, indicted for grand larceny, having stolen some shawls and other articles of the value of $35, was next put to the bar, and pleaded guilty of an attempt. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and three months.

THE PENALTY OF PUGNACITY.

Cornelius Lynch, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

APPLICATION TO LESSEN SENTENCE.

In the case of Geo. H. Voght, who pleaded guilty, some time ago, to a felonious assault, the District-Attorney addressed the Court, stating that an investigation of the circumstances led him to believe that a plea in a lower degree might have been taken without prejudicing public justice, and now asked the Court to lessen the sentence at that time passed, to a confinement in the Penitentiary.

At this point Ex-Judge Whiting, who happened to be present in another cause, addressed the Court as *amicus curiæ*. He said that if the District-Attorney's statement was correct, the prisoner was not guilty at all, and should have, if possible, a chance to defend himself before a Jury. He did not, however, think this could be done at this stage of the proceedings. After the sentence of the Court was passed nothing could save the prisoner from its effects short of the Governor's pardon. If, however, a trial could be had, he would volunteer to defend. He had never seen the prisoner before, and only appeared as a friend of the Court. He then commented on the hurried manner in which justice was dispensed in this Court, illustrating by reference to three prisoners that morning sentenced on their own pleas, after a mere momentary consultation with assigned counsel.

This allusion called forth a reply from Mr. Anthon, who stated that in those cases the Court and himself had consulted, and had almost strained their consciences, for leniency's sake, in taking from the prisoners a plea for a much lower grade of offence than they would have certainly been convicted of before a jury.

The Court remarked that it doubted its own power to lessen the sentence, and would, therefore, reserve decision of the matter till this morning. Judge MCCUNN remarked that industry in his profession had placed him above the necessity of occupying the Bench for the emolument it afforded. He was there to do what good he could for this City, which had done so much for him. He should, to the end of his term, administer the law impartially and strictly for the punishment of criminals, and the consequent security of the public. But when an unfortunate man was placed in a wrong position, either by accident or through the neglect of the Court, or of any power over which he had control, he should endeavor to give relief where precedent could be found, or even should make precedent.

CUBANS IN COURT.

The last case called was that of Varona, a Cuban, who is indicted for forgery of papers representing several thousand dollars. The prisoner is highly connected by marriage in this City, and was able to give $5,000 bail for his appearance on trial. His wife sat beside him, and the room was full of moustachioed Cubans, drawn there, no doubt, by patriotic considerations. The jury was impanneled, and the first witness called, when the proceedings came to a sudden termination. The witness was a Cuban, and could not speak a word of English, and as Mr. Kazinski, the Interpreter of the Court was engaged in the Arson trial in the Oyer and Terminer, where all the witnesses were Germans, it become necessary to find another interpreter. Several names of gentlemen present were proposed, and others were brought in, but counsel could not agree in the selection, and the case was held over till this morning at eleven o'clock, when it will be the first trial on. The following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Larceny—William H. Larelle, Philip Corvan, John Daly, Jr.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Andrew Shaney.

For Robbery—William Ferguson, Charles Ackerson.

Central Park Extension—Alleged Over Valuation.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Application of Commissioners of Appraisal of Central Park Extension.—This proceeding was stated in the TIMES, Jan. 8. It is an application on the part of the Commissioners of Appraisal, appointed by the Supreme Court, at the instance of the Central Park Commissioners on the 13th of July, 1859, to have their report confirmed. This report awards the amount due to parties for lands taken for the extension between the Fifth and Sixth avenues and One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets; and it is alleged that while it was represented to the Legislature at the time of the passage of the act authorizing the extension, that the total expense of the extension would be but $300,000, yet the Appraisers awards the sum of $1,500,000, which is double the value of the property taken. That the Commissioners, while they considered it desirable to extend the Park if the land could be purchased at the cost first estimated, did not consider it desirable to do so at the increased expense made necessary by the award of the Appraisers, and therefore by resolution of the Board, they discontinue these proceedings.

The Appraisers now contend that the Central Park Commissioners had no power to discontinue such proceedings, and that having been appointed by the proper authority, pursuant to the Act of the Legislature authorizing the extension, their report was now properly before the Court for confirmation.

Mr. Seward, on behalf of the Central Park Commissioners, contended that the Act of 1859 did not *proprio vigore* divest or impair the legal title to the lands therein described; nor did the declaration in the Act that the premises should be a "public place," impair the title in the owners. That the Act contemplated further action before the title in the property was divested from its then owners, the Appraisers were to be appointed, and their report of the value of the property and the amount awarded to be confirmed by the Supreme Court before the title to the premises was effected. When the report was confirmed then, and not till then, the title became vested in the City.

That any other construction of the statute would render it unconstitutional and void, for if the title to the property become changed by force of the act alone, it came within the section of the Constitution which prohibited the taking of private property for public uses without compensation.

That had these proceedings been initiated by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, no one could have doubted that the same power could have arrested or suspended these proceedings under the Act of 1839; and that, as the Commissioners are authorized to acquire the premises for and on behalf of the Ciyt, they are the Agents of the City for the purposes of these proceedings, and have the same authority as the City has.

That the Act of 1859 was not mandatory, but permissive. That while the power to enlarge the Park was given, it was not intended to be made obligatory upon the Commissioners. That throughout the Act, as well as the prior Acts relating to the same subject, the word "may" was used instead of the word "shall."

That the owners of the property had not been damnified by any of the proceedings of the Commissioners; their rights had not been injured or impaired; they still had the right to occupy, enjoy, sell and convey—and this was all any one could enjoy in their property—and therefore, having no interest which would be effected by the result of these proceedings, they, the property owners, had no standing in Court.

That the Commissioners having a legal right to discontinue these proceedings, no affidavits should be read upon, or the question considered as to the desirability or the propriety of the proposed extension.

In opposition it was contended that the exercise of the power of discontinuing the proceedings exercised by the Commissioners was a usurpation of the legislative power, alone vested in the Mayor and commonalty of the City of New-York. The argument is still on.

C. C. Seward and Judge Cowles for Commissioners; John E. Burrill, for Mayor, Comptroller, &c.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy—French Effect of the "Concordat."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Sutherland, Bonney and Allen, Justices.

Petition of Edward Rowe, Executor of Claudius Dord.—This case was particularly and fully stated in the TIMES of Feb. 29 last, at which time it was argued before the General Term on appeal. The court has now rendered decision, not, however, unanimously.

The facts of the case are briefly these: Edward and Auguste Bounoffé reside in France, but were largely engaged in business both in France and the United States. In 1847 they failed for large amounts in both countries.

Proceedings in bankruptcy were had before the Tribunal de Commerce, and subsequently the French creditors and others were notified to present their claims to be proven, which they did, and consented to and entered into a *concordat* with their debtors, which, in France, bars any further claim. That *concordat* was confirmed by the Tribunal de Commerce, whereby the debtors, having surrendered their entire assets at home and abroad, were forever discharged from their liabilities.

It so happened that upon an attempt to surrender their property in the United States, according to the terms of their discharge, attachments were obtained against those assets by creditors here, and the delivery was stopped. Trustees were here appointed by the Court to take charge of the assets and distribute them among the creditors; and when they came to canvass the claims presented, they found among them these same French claims, on the part of creditors who had received dividends of the proceeds of the assets in France. The Trustees held that, as the property here was liable in equity, under the discharge in France, to the claims of such foreign creditors, their claims must be admitted, and they receive their share of the proceeds or dividend to be declared here. The amount received by each in France, however, was charged as so much paid on account of the dividend here.

By this means the creditors have obtained comparatively a small share or per centage of their claims, and being dissatisfied, appealed to the Court at Special Term; Justice CLERKE thereupon affirmed the decision of the Taustees, and appeal was taken to the General Term.

Decision is now rendered, Justices SUTHERLAND and ALLEN affirming the opinion of the Special Term, and Justice BONNY dissenting. Justice BONNY holds that the proceedings in bankruptcy in France, and the concordant pursuant thereto, bound all creditors joining in and receiving dividends under it, and was a bar to any further claim, here or elsewhere. In his opinion the judgment should be reversed.

Spier and Nash for appellant; Larocque and Barlow opposed.

Suit to Recover Moneys Alleged to have been Paid under Duress by an Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman and Woodruff.

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company Dexter B. Britton impleaded.—This is an appeal to the General Term of this Court from a judgment entered at a trial term thereof on the 10th day of October, 1860, held by Justice Bosworth. The facts of the case as they appeared on the trial are as follows: The plaintiffs were constituted a corporation under the general act of 1853, in February, 1859. Upon filing their charter with the Comptroller, that officer, pursuant to the statute, appointed the defendant, John Raymond and Royal Chamberlain, as Commissioners, to examine the assets of the Company, and certify whether the capital named in the charter had been paid in good faith, and was the property of the Company in its own right. The Commissioners having made the requisite examination, certified, under oath, that the capital of the Company had been paid in good faith and was their property, and having made out the necessary papers, gave them to an officer of the Company, who dispatched a messenger with them to the Comptroller to obtain that officer's official certificate necessary to authorize the Company to commence their business. On the next day the Commissioners presented a bill to the Company for services rendered, amounting to $300. The Company objected to the bill as exorbitant, and declined to pay it, but on being told by the defendant that if the bill was not paid he should inform the Comptroller of the nonpayment, the Company paid it under protest, and this action was brought to recover the same. At the trial a judgment for the whole amount was entered for the plaintiffs. The defendant now appeals to the General Term of this Court on the following points:

First—That the act of 1853 makes no provision for the payment of the Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller for performing such services under the act; that compensation, therefore, is left to the agreement of the parties, and in the absence of specific agreement they are entitled to a *quantum meruit*, if they could recover any compensation whatever.

Second—That the protest accompanying the payment amounts to nothing. It did not change the relation of the parties nor make the payment any the less voluntary. Instead of protesting the plaintiffs should have refused payment and defended an action brought to recover the bill charged.

It is further contended that an action cannot be maintained to recover back money paid voluntarily on a claim of right without mistake, fraud or compulsion.

It is contended on the part of the plaintiffs that the defendants are public officers and had no right to exact any fees whatever other than those affixed by statute. That the payment of illegal fees cannot, under any circumstances be considered as voluntary so as to preclude a plaintiff from recovering them back in assumpsit for money had and received. It is further contended that in this case the payment was not voluntary, but was made under threat of injury to the plaintiffs property.

John S. Jennesss for plaintiff; Levi S. Chatfield for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Boynton* vs. *Boynton*.—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Rice & Stewart* vs. *Whitlock*.—Motion denied upon plaintiffs' filing bond, as proposed, to be approved by a Judge of this Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 15.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67.......	97	100 Hudson Riv. R..s30	46¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, '65.......	91	100 do.......	47⅛
1,500 Trea. 12 ₱c Notes.	102	345 do.......	47⅛
5,000 do...........	102¼	300 Har. R. Pref'd..s30	37
500 do...........	102⅛	150 do.......	37¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90..	74¾	1850 Reading Railroad	40
6,000 do...........	74¾	100 Mich.So.&N. Ia. R.	14¾
6,000 Virginia St. 6s..	75	100 do.......	14⅝
500 do...........	76	150 do.......	14⅝
5,000 North Car. St. 6s	74	275 Mh S.&N.Ia.G.Sk.	34
13,000 Missouri State 6s	69	100 do.......	33⅞
1,000 Erie 2d Mort. Bs.	97	50 do.......s30	33⅛
5,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '62	66	62 Illinois Cen. R.Scp	79
2,000 Harlem 2d M. Bs	96	300 do.......s60	78
3,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.S.F. C. B.	95	50 do.......s30	78⅛
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	80	100 do.......	79⅛
1,000 Ill Cen. R. Bs....	94½	50 do.......	79¾
2,000 Gal & C.2d M.Bs.	95	335 do.......	80
5,000 C., B.& Q.R. 8 ₱c. Bonds...........	89	100 do.......s7	80
15 Bank of America...	106½	50 do.......s10	80
7 Bank of Republic...	112	100 do.......	80⅛
18 Canton Company..	14¼	200 do.......	80¾
50 Pacific M. S.Co....	89	80 Cleve. & Pitts. R...	10
135 do...........	90	590 Gal. & Chicago R..	66⅛
250 N. Y. Cen. R......	78	300 do.......s5	66⅜
653 do...........	78¼	2025 Cleve. & Tol. R....	34
810 do...........	78⅛	400 do.......b30	34⅛
200 do.......b30	78⅛	300 do.......b10	34
100 do.......s10	78	100 do.......	33⅞
100 do.......s20	78	100 Chi. & Rock I. R...	54¾
100 do.......s30	77¾	200 do.......	55
50 Erie Railroad.......	39	250 do.......b60	55⅛
600 do.......c	40	150 do.......	55⅛
700 do...........	39¾	50 do.......s30	55⅛
150 do.......s3	39⅛	50 Chi. Bur.&Quin.R.	69
500 do.......s30	37	50 do.......	69⅛
50 do.......s15	38	300 do.......s30	68
5 Erie R. As'td. Stk.	39	100 do.......b45	70
10 New-Jersey R'.....	130	50 Mil. & Miss. R....	12
		100 La C. & Mil. R....	1

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	93	200 Harlem R. Pref....	37¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65....	90⅞	150 Reading R.......	40
7,000 U. S. 5s,'68 Cou.	99	100 do.......b30	40¼
17,000 N.Carolina St.6s	74	200 do.......s10	40
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	96½	150 do.......s10	40⅛
3,000 Ten. State 6's. '90	74⅞	150 Mich. Cen. R.....	53¾
5,000 do...........	74½	800 do.......	54
3,000 do...........	74	25 M. S. & N. Ia. R....	14¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s..	69	100 M.S.& N. Ia. G.Stk.	34
1,000 Brklyn City W. L.	100¼	50 Panama R....stwk.	115
22,000 Chi &N.W.1st Mt	42	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	80⅛
2,000 Han. & St. J. R.	55	100 do.......	80¾
100 Mechanics' Bank..	105	100 do.......s10	80
5 Pacific Mail S. Co..	89⅞	150 do.......	81
50 do.......s30	89⅞	100 do.......s20	78⅛
50 N. York Cen. R....	77¾	100 do.......s2	81
100 do.......b60	78⅛	100 Gal. & Chic. R....	66⅝
100 do.......b60	78⅛	75 do.......	66⅜
400 do...........	78	100 Cleve. & Tol. R....	34
200 Erie Railroad....	39⅜	100 do.......	33⅞
100 Erie R. Assent. Stk	38¾	50 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	55⅛
100 Hudson Riv. R,....	47⅛	100 do.......	55⅛
500 do...........	47	100 do.......b30	56
310 Harlem Railroad..	15⅛	20 N.J. Cen. R.ex div.	107½
100 Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	69⅝	10 N. J. Railroad.....	130

TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1861.

There was a strong market for Stocks today, and a good general business done up to the close of the afternoon Board. On the adjournment, the later English news by steamship *Bremen* to January 1 was made pulic, and the disposition on the Street was to sell the speculative Shares partially down, on account of the advance of the rate for money at the Bank of England to 6 ₱ cent. The American Share quotations, which come rather lower for Erie and Illinois Central, were also referred to. But while lower figures were made on the Street at 4 o'clock for some few of the Railways, there was no very decided pressure to sell manifested. The State Securities, United States Treasury Bills, and most of the Railway Mortgages, improved on yesterday's sales, from ½ to 1½ ₱ cent.; New-York Central, 1 ₱ cent.; Erie, 2 ₱ cent., and Illinois Central, 3 ₱ cent., selling up to 81 ₱ cent. in the afternoon. The other Western Shares, and Reading and Hudson were also higher than on Monday, and a freer demand than usual of late, was shown for Rock Island and Michigan Central. After the foreign news referred to New-York Central fell off to 77¾ @77⅞, after having sold as high as 78¼@⅜ early in the day, and Erie to 39¼, after commanding 40@39½ ₱ cent. The quotation for Illinois Central kept firm for the cash Stock, which is again quite scarce among the Brokers. The latest prices were:

Central..............	77¾	Toledo............	34
Erie.................	39¼	Michigan Southern..	14⅛
Illinois Central.....	81	Mich. Guaranteed...	34
Michigan Central.....	54	Missouris..........	69
Rock Island..........	53¾	Panama............	115¼
Galena...............	66⅜	Pacific............	89

The following is the latest report of American Stocks in London by the *Bremen*, copied from the London *Times*, of Jan. 1:

AMERICAN RAILWAYS, &C.

	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. red.........	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ₱ cent. red.1874.	88 @ 90x.d.	
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent.........	76 @ 80	
Do. 6 ₱ cent..................	70 @ 75	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent.,red. 1875	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ₱ cent...........1875	86 @ 88	88 7
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid......	31 @ 30d.	30 29½ 30¾
Do. do. all paid..............	69 @ 71	
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ cent...........1869	88 @ 90	90 89
Do. (sinking f'd) 8 ₱ ct..1882	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares...............	45 @ 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares...............	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	86 @ 88	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864.....	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	95 @ 97	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c.con. bs,1876....	95 @ 97	
Do. $100 shares...............	76 @ 80	
New-York & Erie 1st m.,7 ₱c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859,	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱c.,'83, assent.	79 @ 81	
Do. Bonds,7 ₱c.,'62,'71,'75,do.	62 @ 64	
Do. shares, assented...........	32 @ 34	33½ 3
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	100 @ 102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872..	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	87 @ 89	
Do. 2d mort.,6 ₱ cent.,ster..	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares................	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares................	22 @ 26	

We find no changes to note in our own Money market to-day. The movement is generally a quiet one, and where the securities are strictly first-class the terms are made easy to the borrower. The mutual continuation of the Associated Banks under the order of 21st November last, and which was then limited to the 1st February, will probably be extended to the 1st of March, and possibly to the 1st of April; the working of the arrangement having accomplished so much of public good and of mutual profit to the Banks, as to induce the most accommodating spirit in fixing the time for its termination.

The advance to 105½@106 ₱ cent. on London, in the Exchange market, was fairly supported early in the day, but as the business for to-morrow's steamer draws to a close, there is less firmness at the extreme figure, the latest sales being about 105⅞ for leading names.

An impression obtains that the $5,000,000 Treasury Bills, to be awarded at the Department in Washington on Saturday next, may be taken below the last rate of 12 ₱ cent. We do not hear that the combination bid from the Banks and Bankers, who conferred with the new Secretary a few days since, has been fixed at a lower figure; but the circumstance that the present 12 ₱ cents are selling at a premium of 2@2½ ₱ cent., has probably given rise to the belief that the next bids will be on more favorable terms for the Government. Something will depend, no doubt, on the course of events in Congress up to Friday afternoon, when the proposals from this City are to be closed.

The annual meeting of the Reading Railroad Company was held on Monday. The year's business exhibits:

Gross receipts..................		$3,312,546 21
Expenses including Renewal Fund......		1,686,561 54
Net profits.....................		1,625,984 67
Interest on Bonded Debt.........	$700,434	
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages	30,687	731,121 00
Equal to 7¾ per cent. on Preferred and Common Stock................		893,863 67
Which is reduced this year by the bonus for extending for 20 years the Bonds due in July last		385,531 83
Total.....................		$509,531 83
The gross receipts are in excess of 1859..		588 253 00
The net profits are in excess of 1859......		380,169 00

Gross expenses in 1860 were 50 88 100 of gross receipts, which is 3 59-100 less than in 1859.

The Renewal Fund has maintained the tracks, buildings, bridges, engines, cars, &c., and leaves an unexpended balance of $66,102 62 applicable to those purposes in the future. The Report states that certain cars, for which the Company have been paying a rent equal to $34,100, have been or will be purchased for $177,585 27. The Company is free from floating debt. There is, however, due for arrears of dividends on Preferred Stock, $401,090 64; due Sinking Fund, $407,501 08.

The Managers assume that these liabilities can be liquidated during the coming year, and that after Nov. 30, next, the surplus profits can be divided in cash. The prominent feature in the report is the statement that if the present charges to income account for coupons and the rent of cars, amounting together to $734,534 30, are maintained, and the existing sinking funds continued, the fund will be sufficient to liquidate the bonds due in 1867 and 1870 at maturity, provided they can be purchased at 90 ₱ cent., and that a continuation of the sam policy will pay off all remaining bonds at par at or before maturity. The Managers recommend the adoption of this policy, and as the bonds are purchased and canceled, they suggest that an equal amount of stock shall be created and divided, thus capitalizing the debt and avoiding further suspension of dividends by maturing bonds.

The Continental Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent. to stockholders. The Columbia Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The annual statement of the Mercantile mutual Insurance Company has been published. The net earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, were $779,857 01, from which deduct $700,406 18 for losses, reinsurance, expenses, interest, stock and outstanding scrip, and it shows a surplus of $79,390 83. The assets of the Company amount to $1,140,973 18. The trustees have resolved to pay an interest of 6 ₱ cent. on the outstanding scrip; and declared a scrip dividend of 7 ₱ cent. on the net earned premiums, and a dividend of 4 ₱ cent. in cash to the stockholders—all payable on the 11th of February.

The message of Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, furnishes a review of the banking interest of that State, from which we compile the following:

Jan. 1, 1860—108 banks, with a capital of....	$7,760,000
Jan. 1, 1861—110 banks, with a capital of....	7,237,000
Decrease..............	$523,000
Jan. 1, 1861—Outstanding circulation........	$4,580,632

Protected by deposit of Stocks and specie as follows:

Kentucky 6s.....	$32,000	Georgia 6s.......	44,000
Louisiana 5s....	10,000	Georgia 7s.......	20,000
Louisiana 6s....	165,500	Illinois 6s.......	508,280
Missouri 6s.....	1,397,000	Iowa 7s..........	18,000
Michigan 6s.....	205,500	Indiana 5s.......	82,700
Indiana 2½s.....	8,000	Wisconsin 6s.....	82,700
N. Carolina 6s...	708,500	Minnesota 8s.....	73,000
Ohio 6s.........	173,000	Racine & Miss. R. Bonds, 8s..	22,000
Tennessee 6s....	856,000		
Virginia 5s.....	9,600	Mil. & Watert'n R. Bonds, 8s..	60,000
Virginia 6s.....	175 000		
California 7s....	462,000	Total.......	$5,120,080

Specie of Organized banks........	$45,573 50	
Specie of banks winding up......	43,152 00	—88,725 50
Total securities on deposit........		$5,208,805 50

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week..	$687,260	$1,494,899	$2,093,404
Previously repor'd...	664,752	1,042,827	2,925,775
Since Jan. 1.......	$1,352,012	$2,537,726	$5,019,179

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 5.	LOANS. Dec 29.	SPECIE. Jan. 5.	SPECIE. Dec. 29.
Citizens' Bank	$3,275,969	$3,607,323	$3,412,360	$2,825,919
Canal Bank....	1,450,331	1,519,403	1,379,196	1,762,825
Louisiana.....	3,199,135	3,322,618	2,118,289	2,049,020
Louis'a State.	3,688,925	3,942,297	3,229,916	2,992,310
Mec. & Trad..	1,042,965	1,091,711	853,708	669,264
Bk. of N. O...	1,195,472	1,257,145	1,040,132	1,030,077
Southern Bk..	253,498	240 842	696,651	762,975
Union Bank...	1,081,829	1,077,615	559,998	540,375
Merchants'....	488 533	494,372	234,504	293,891
Crescent City.	962,497	971,527	134,108	179,408
Bk. of Amer...	600,416	619,488	585,622	519,989
Total........	17,2 9,569	18,144,431	14,244,484	13,656,053
	Decrease....	$914,862	Increase.....	$588,431

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 5.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 29.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 5.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 29.
Citizens' Bank.	$2,131,500	$2,158,255	$4,013,317	$4,013,317
Canal Bank....	6 0,310	586,830	1,360,497	1,278,358
Louisiana.....	622,573	624,889	4,071,051	4,068,247
Louis'na State.	1,309,590	1,286,405	5,008,446	5,022,824
Mec. & Traders	234,820	225,925	857,443	706,946
Bank of N. O...	359,315	351,385	861,815	863,668
Southern Bk...	117,250	121,565	580,182	480,654
Union Bank....	219,185	212,120	752,813	714,661
Merchants' Bk.	304,620	290,060	365,857	424,894
Crescent City..	177,695	195,365	97,426	160,699
Bk. of America.	117,510	106,075	759,823	758,277
Totals........	6,204 384	6,158,874	18,728,667	17,944,041
	Increase....	$45,510	Increase..	$784,626

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Jan. 5.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 29	DUE DIST. BANKS. Jan. 5.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Dec. 29.
Citizens' Bank.	$1,687,344	$1,563,2 7	$369 729	$285,153
Canal Bank....	1,597,063	1,085,772	161,580	93,272
Louisiana.....	1,456,543	1,394,580	129,357	144,889
Louisiana St...	1,161,222	1,209,859	296,756	136,262
Mec. & Traders.	179,853	161,552	50,461	57,209
Bank of N. O...	167,957	121,918	83,287	48,357
Southern Bank	491,439	345,736		
Union Bank....	185,992	163,449	119 896	63,037
Merchants' Bk.	27,199	7,354	53,820	42,748
Crescent City..	15,308	15,532	9,440	28,042
Bk. of America	....	4,494	6,049	18,214
Total........	$6 969,915	$6,073,413	$1 285,375	$887,183
	Increase....	895,502	Increase....	$398,192

Banks.	Total Liabilities.*	Total Assets	Excess of Assets.†	Capital.
Citizens'..	$5,775 162	$8,800,670	$3,025,508	$2,750,000
Canal......	1,954,324	6,416,321	4,461,997	3,164,000
Louisiana..	4,700,810	9,834,995	5,134,185	3,993 500
Lou'a State	6 323,450	9,250,397	2,926,947	2,000,000
Mec. & Tra.	932,875	2,572,978	1,640,106	1,500,000
Bk. of N. Or.	1,216 032	3,494,435	2,278,403	2,000,000
Southern ..	602,219	2,052,129	1,449,910	1,250,000
Union......	926,781	2,695,304	1,768 523	1,500,000
Merchants'.	714,954	1,588,675	873,721	852 200
Cres. City..	436,064	1,642,439	1,206,375	1,020,300
America....	866,372	1,489,190	622,818	507,800
Total....	$24,449,040	$49,837,533	$25,388,493	$20,537,800

* Exclusive of capital. † Over liabilities.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 14.	LOANS. Jan. 7.	SPECIE. Jan. 14.	SPECIE. Jan. 7.
Philadelphia...	$3,713,000	$3,761,000	$524 000	$511,000
N. America.....	3,162,587	3,113,338	505,914	497,245
Farm. & Mech...	4,357,009	4,425,878	719,504	670,041
Commercial.....	1,644,000	1,649,000	133,000	133,000
Mechanics'.....	1,638,260	1 657,300	241,384	235,800
N. Liberties....	1,230,000	1,226,000	151,000	137,000
Southwark......	871,755	902,528	264 295	260,787
Kensington.....	799,033	809,220	126,341	120,663
Penn Township	664,901	699,150	134,011	126,224
Western........	1,310,591	1,318,148	188,676	184,371
Man. & Mech....	1,072,595	1,061,540	127,338	118,465
Commerce.......	681,154	690,921	180,437	179,177
Girard.........	2,311,269	2,340,901	251,031	260,170
Tradesmen's....	473,266	521,143	186,108	183,682
Consolidation..	513,693	518,173	73,722	68,357
City...........	749,340	777,329	117,450	112,757
Commonwealth	534,819	353,010	95,316	95,385
Corn Exchange	551,814	462,644	68,087	66,421
Union..........	377,400	390,059	64,310	59,741
Total.......	26,555,986	26,891 280	4,151,824	4,020,266

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 14.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 7.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 14.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 14.
Philadelphia....	$1,574,000	$1,628,000	$296,000	$309,000
North American	1,937,420	1,967,782	204,025	209,440
Farm. & Mech..	2,995,248	3,205,645	399 885	389,651
Commercial.....	716,000	707,000	130,000	131,000
Mechanics'.....	774,545	745,447	148,785	138,370
N. Liberties....	801,000	859,000	116,000	109,000
Southwark......	667,279	698,128	96,040	95,170
Kensington.....	498,516	452,190	140,285	147,625
Penn. Township	471,036	459,470	65 205	69,685
Western........	897,451	833,285	136,245	134,815
Man. & Mech....	485,769	490,960	94,017	94,935
Commerce.......	537,813	507,825	78,325	74,905
Girard.........	985,669	1,059 018	222,135	221,465
Tradesmen's....	437,809	449,450	87,680	90,620
Consolidation...	227,719	219,716	103,475	105,377
City...........	381 014	354,390	85,625	85,075
Commonwealth .	203,333	213 487	147,095	140,145
Corn Exchange.	226,925	230,732	92,560	88,340
Union..........	183,955	180 900	50,835	56 296
Total.......	15,001,591	15,261,925	2,694,217	2,689,812

The Bank statement shows a falling off of loans and deposits, with a continuation of the increase of specie. The aggregates compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	
Capital Stock	$11,807,545	$11,807,775	Inc. $230
Loans..............	26,891,280	26,555,986	Dec. 335,294
Specie.............	4,020,266	4,151,824	Inc. 131,558
Due from other banks	2,052,528	2,177,859	Inc. 125,331
Due to other banks...	3,593,785	3,464,167	Dec. 129,618
Deposits...........	15,261,925	15,001,591	Dec 260,334
Circulation.........	2,689,812	2,694,217	Inc. 4,405

The semi-annual dividend of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company is 7 ₱ cent.

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, in its weekly review of finance and business, remarks:

"The leading facts of this market are an exceeding dullness of business, a limited demand for credit, and a growing ease in Money, checked a little for the moment by the calls for Cotton payments from the manufacturers.

In the feeling upon politics we notice no special change. Everybody seems confident that after awhile things will settle back, by hook or by crook, into their normal condition. Thus while the facts of business are unfavorable, and its immediate prospects not encouraging—while the thoughtful are impelled to extreme caution, and are especially reluctant to engage in new enterprises, it is a matter of fact that, upon the whole, the market is quiet and even confident, on the basis of the belief heretofore mentioned, and the idea that the worst is practically before us, is 'stagnation.'

The January dividends have circulated an unusually heavy amount among large and small capitalists, and investment shares of all sorts are in such request that their exceedingly high figures, under the probabilities of the times, are not only sustained, but in many cases are advanced. Buyers do not seem to anticipate the possibility of any special decline in the profits of banks, railways or factories—or if they do, they seem willing to pay old prices, on the grounds that their purchases are as good as anything about, and that they cannot do better with their money. Holders are firm, and fewer stocks are pressed upon the market than was the case a few weeks ago.

The banks gained $27,000 in specie, on Saturday.

New-York funds are scarce. The gain in specie seems to result from gold returned from the mint. Paper is a trifle higher, or at least closer."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 52 pkgs. Ashes, 4,230 bbls. Flour, 2,956 bushels Wheat, 2,967 bushels Corn, 354 bushels Barley, 7,028 bushels Oats, 7,854 bushels Malt, 998 pkgs. Provisions, and 988 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $5 for Pots and $5 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is inactive and depressed. Middling Upland at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; do. Gulfs at 12⅞c.@13c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bales.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported of 125 bags Java at 16c.; 900 bags Rio at 11⅜c.@13c.; 150 bags Laguayra and 300 bags Maracaibo at 13c.@13½c., and 75 bags Jamaica, on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb. The week's busines in Rio Coffee, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & Co. notice thus: "There has been fair demand for Rio during the past week; total sales, in lots, to the trade, 6,703 bags, including 4,000 per *Grayhound*, at 11⅜c.@12⅛c., chiefly at 12c.@12⅛c., and 500. ex. *Royal Bride*, at 12⅛c., ex. ship. The balance of *Sprite's* cargo, 1,474 bags, has been taken on speculation, on private terms, and is retained in the stock." Stock of all kinds of Coffee in first hands, this morning, 80,003 pkgs.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Jan. 12—New-Orleans..................	56,000
Jan. 12—Baltimore....................	18,000
Jan. 15—New-York.....................	53,713
Grand total..........................	127,713

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and prices have declined a shade. The demand has been very moderate. Sales have been made, since our last, of 9,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 65, chiefly at $5 45@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 25 @$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State....................	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State........................	5 45	@ 5 65
Superfine Western..................	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan.........	5 60	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio................	5 65	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd..	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands...........	5 90	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee......................	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee......................	5 90	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is quiet, yet is steady. Sales, since our last, of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $5 75 @$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian sells slowly, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 50@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 30@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $3 10 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Western, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $2 12½@$2 31¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather quiet, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. The reported sales reach 62,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; white Western, part at $1 52; red Western, chiefly at $1 36@$1 37, in store; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 31@1 32; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30 @$1 31; Northwestern Club at $1 28; Chicago Spring at $1 19@$1 22½; red Jersey at $1 37, and red Southern, poor, at $1 31, ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and cheaper; sales 60,000 bushels, at 70c.@71½c., chiefly at 70½c.@71c. for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at 73c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues unchanged; small sales of State were made, partly at 66c., from railroad depôt, and a lot of Canada West changed hands on private terms, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at 36c.@36½c.; Western at 35½c.@36c., and State at 36½c.@37c. ₱ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the past fortnight's business in Breadstuffs, thus: "The trade in Breadstuffs is gradually resuming its accustomed channels. A further improvement in price has taken place in the fortnight past, and the market generally has assumed a firm tone, both here and throughout the West. The Export business, as was to be expected, has considerably decreased, although the late advices are decidedly favorable as to price and the continuance of demand. 45,366 bbls. Flour, 489,911 bushels Wheat, and 261,654 bushels Corn, are the clearances from this port for the fortnight to Great Britain and Ireland, and 13,962 bushels Wheat to France. Flour is in fair demand for home use, and the better grades are selling more freely for that purpose—the qualities generally taken for export have varied in value with the shipping inquiry. Southern brands are in reduced stock and firmly held. Wheat is wanted for the English market, but is mostly held at prices above shippers' limits. Rye is steady and quiet. Indian Corn is without material change and the stock is gradually reducing; the demand is fair, but not large—a few samples of new white from the South have been received and sold for export."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York......	Jan. 11, 1861..	753,397	9,497,219	1,984,262
New-Orleans...	Jan. 1, 1861..	87,182	26 359	168,921
Philadelphia...	Dec. 31, 1860..	80,817	599,142	155,556
Baltimore......	Jan. 3, 1861..	72,647	480,552	201,711
Boston.........	Jan. 3, 1861..	2[illegible],876	——	——
Other ports....	Dec. 28, 1860..	43,754	1,324,867	9,451
Total..........		1 058 673	11,928,139	2,509,901
To about same period, 1859....		175 479	464,242	——
To about same period, 1858....		83,787	412,425	319,352
To about same period, 1857....		444 055	3,088,120	680,234

To the Continent.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York.....	Jan. 1, 1861..	24,461	248,773	16,090
Other ports to latest dates ...		3 050	——	1,250

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River at 90c.@$1, chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in request at 25c.@30c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The demand is moderate, yet prices are quoted firm.

LEATHER—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged quotations.

METALS—Transactions have been quite limited; prices generally nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been inactive at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 427 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 2,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, chiefly at from 35½c.@37½c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 4,077 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Tar has been plenty and heavy at from $2 12½@$2 62½, the latter rate for the best selected lots of Wilmington for shipment, ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 4,044 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Resin has been more sought after, including common, at $1 25@$1 30, No. 2 at $1 40@$1 80 ₱ 310 lbs., and low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 8,890 bbls.; estimated stock of Common Resin at the close, 15,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval-Store Trade of New-York from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls............	1,565	——
Spirits Turpentine, bbls..........	4,411	950
Resin, bbls.......................	9,664	15,257
Tar, bbls.........................	4,463	50

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly offered and purchased, to-day. Sales were confined to 250 bbls., in lots, including new Mess, at $17 25; new Prime, at $13 12½@$13 25 ₱ bbl. Hogs are salable and firm, at 6⅞c.@7⅛c. for Dressed, and 5⅞c.@6c. for Live, ₱ lb. Cut Meats have been in limited demand, including Hams at 7½c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 5⅞c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb. Bacon has been in request, chiefly at from 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been quiet at previous prices. Sales 125 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10⅝c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Beef continues in slack demand at old figures. Sales 130 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ tc. Hams $12@$14 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese sells slowly, at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in very moderate request, at from $3 87½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.; sales 150 tcs.

SUGARS—The inquiry has been fair to-day, and sales have been reported since our last of 800 hhds., including Cuba, at 5⅛c.@6¼c.; and New-Orleans at 5¾c.@6⅛c., with 450 boxes Havana on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Referring to the business in this line during the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS remark: "We have no important change to note in the market since our last. The demand for export has been moderate and the amount offering is small. Rough Fat is unchanged. To-day the market is quiet without change in rates. Price this day, 1859, 9¾c.@10c.; 1860, 10⅜c."

WHISKY—Sales 325 bbls., in small lots, at 19c. ₱ gallon. Large lots would not bring over 18½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue quiet, at former rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 10½d.@11d.; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d.@13-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d. @3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bushel.

The Cattle Markets.

The market opened yesterday very much as on the previous Tuesday. The number of cattle, 3,000, the quality and the prices being about the same. The small supply of animals on hand in the morning led to some competition among buyers, especially among those looking for the best grades, which were scarce. Ten cents ₱ lb for the estimated dressed weight, was the ruling price at first; but continued fresh arrivals on delayed trains diminished the eagerness of purchasers, though the entire business of the day was unusually large for Tuesday's preliminary markets. Some expected lots were still behind last night, and a fair supply is looked for to-day with easy rates. Those having cattle in the delayed trains were much disappointed in not being able to take advantage of the first day's better market.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND's four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—AFFAIR OF HONOR—THE SWISS COTTAGE

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA—THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR—MANIAC LOVER.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SMILES AND TEARS—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The programme for the establishment of the Southern Confederacy is understood to be already perfected, and some of the details are given in our Washington dispatches. Georgia, it is expected, will have declared herself out of the Union by Saturday next. When this event shall have happened, delegates from South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Georgia will assemble at Milledgeville, in the latter State, to take steps to establish a Provisional Government, and elect a President and Vice-President *pro tempore*, provide for an army, and initiate other defensive measures. It is the intention, also, to dispatch Ministers immediately to Foreign Powers, to negotiate treaties. It is possible that the States mentioned may be left alone in this movement, as indications are not wanting that their precipitate action will not be followed by either Louisiana or Texas, upon both of which States the immediate Secessionists have counted. The latest dispatches received in Washington are to the effect that the Disunionists will be badly beaten in Texas, and that in Louisiana the coöperationists stand decidedly the best chance of success.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were interesting, though nothing of importance was effected. In the Senate, a number of memorials were presented urging the passage of the Crittenden resolutions, and they were taken up as the special order. After a short discussion, however, they were laid over to make way for the Pacific Railroad bill, which had also been appointed as a special order. A motion to postpone its consideration indefinitely was defeated—Ayes, 12; Noes, 39. Subsequently two other motions to postpone it—one of them made by Mr. CRITTENDEN—were defeated, and after considerable debate the Senate adjourned pending a motion by Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, to amend the section relating to grantees. In the House, Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, presented a petition signed by twelve thousand citizens of Baltimore, irrespective of party, praying for the adoption of Mr. CRITTENDEN's Compromise Resolutions. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army bill, and the general debate on the condition of the country, commenced on Monday, was continued by Messrs. REAGAN of Texas, MCCLERNAND of Illinois, STANTON of Ohio, CRAWFORD, HILL, LVOE and HARDEMAN of Georgia, RUST of Arkansas, ADRAIN of New-Jersey, and ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. GARNETT of Virginia has the floor for to-day.

A telegram from Norfolk announces that the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, lately sent to Charleston, has returned to Hampton Roads. No explanation of the nature of her mission is yet given.

A mass meeting of workingmen was held last evening at Brookes' Hall, No. 261 Broome-street, in pursuance of a call issued by certain leaders of the Democratic Party, having for its object a gathering of all the representatives of the working class opposed to "the horrors of civil war, which Black Republicanism is bringing on the land," and to take part with the South in the present crisis. The meeting was not very largely attended, not more than four hundred being present. Speeches of the thorough-going stamp, suited to the occasion, were made by the President, Mr. GROOT, Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Marshal RYNDERS, Mr. MCMAHON, and others. With the exception of a few interruptions from individuals opposed to the objects of the meeting, and who were summarily ejected, everything passed off smoothly. The resolutions adopted were of quite an ultra character.

The inauguration of Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, took place at Harrisburgh yesterday morning. The gubernatorial message pledges the State Administration to stand by the Constitution and the Union, and says there is nothing in the life or acts of Mr. LINCOLN to warrant the idea that his policy will be inimical to any section; that nothing has occurred to justify the present excitement; that if Pennsylvania has passed laws obstructing the fulfillment of the National compact they ought to be repealed; that when prostrated by the legislation of the General Government adverse to her interests, she has patiently waited for redress; that by her action in the late election she had no design to interfere with the rights of other States; that no State can secede or absolve itself from the obligations of the Union; that it is the first duty of the Federal Government to stay anarchy and enforce the laws, and that amendments to the Constitution, made in a constitutional manner, will be deliberately considered by the people as the importance demands.

In the State Senate yesterday, the joint resolution of the Assembly asking for a Committee on Federal Relations was returned to that body. A bill was introduced regulating City Railroads, limiting the fare to three cents within the city limits, except where sworn testimony is given that the company loses money—passengers not obtaining seats to pay but two cents. In the Assembly, among the bills noticed was one by Mr. SHERWOOD, providing for the proper supervision of tenement houses and for the care and supervision of vagrant children. Bills were introduced to regulate the sale of fruit in New-York; to reduce pawnbrokers' rate of interest, and to regulate the transportation of milk in and beyond the State. Mr. BINGHAM introduced concurrent resolutions reorganizing the Court of Appeals, in the same method as proposed last year, with the exception that back pay is not provided for. The resolution requiring the Sheriff, Registrar and County Clerk of New-York to report the whole amount of money received by them was adopted by a vote of 55 to 39. Resolutions urging the General Government to take possession of all the Government property in the hands of the rebels at any cost, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

By the steamship *Bremen* at this port, from Southampton on the 1st inst., we receive two days later European intelligence. In compliance with the remonstrances of France and England, Count TELEKI, recently arrested, has been released by the Emperor of Austria. Advices from Gaeta state that the bombardment continues day and night, and is conducted with such fury that the shells reach remote parts of the city. Some of the inhabitants had been killed. The French fleet has not yet left, though rumors to the contrary effect have been circulated. On the 1st inst. the Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent. It is supposed that a renewal of pressure at Paris is again taxing the resources of the Bank and has occasioned the movement.

The Coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the murder of JOHN SEXTON, on Sunday night last, was continued yesterday, at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. EDWARD DOYLE, the young man in whose company the deceased was last seen alive, testified that, after having drank until both were intoxicated on Sunday afternoon, they separated, about dusk, at the corner of First-street and the Bowery. JAMES CRAIG, the young actor whose name has been mentioned in connection with the murder, voluntarily surrendered himself into the custody of Capt. TURNBULL, and fully satisfied everybody, in his subsequent examination before the Coroner, that no cause of suspicion existed against him. The evidence which the Police have thus far obtained affords no clue to the murderer, and the inquest has been adjourned to Friday next, in expectation that something important may be learned in the interval.

The Association of Exempt Firemen last evening met and reëlected the officers of last year.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was inaugurated last night by a grand vocal and instrumental concert. There was a very large, fashionable and appreciating audience, and everything passed off as was most desirable.

The Central Park extension controversy was yesterday before Justice BARNARD at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a motion to confirm the report of the Valuation Commissioners. Argument still pending. The General Term of the Supreme Court has decided the case involving the effect of French bankruptcy proceedings upon the claims of French creditors who joined therein, preferred against an estate in the United States which was included in the surrender made by the debtors in the proceedings in France. The Court is not, however, unanimous in its decision. In the Oyer and Terminer, the case of KATZ, indicted for arson, was continued and is still on. In the General Sessions the usual number of burglars and thieves were sent to Sing Sing, and the case of VERONA, indicted for forgery, was commenced, and is now on.

The Stock market was strong yesterday up to the close of the Second Board, when the later financial news from England checked the advances on some of the speculative shares. New-York Central sold 78⅜@77¾, closing 77¾, as on Monday. Illinois Central advanced to 81, and Erie to 40, closing 39½. No change in Money. The rate for Bills on London closed 105½@106 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered at easier prices, yet the demand was not active. Cotton was depressed and declining. Coffee, Sugars, Hay, New Hops, Common Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Clover Seed were in request. Provisions, Rice, Molasses, Oils, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Metals, Spices, Tobacco and Whisky were inactive. The freight engagements were limited.

Charleston and Washington.

The public mind is becoming very impatient at the state of affairs in the South. The repulse of the *Star of the West*, bearing reinforcements to Fort Sumter, and her precipitate retreat from the fire of the Disunionists, have seriously stung the pride of the country:—and the silence and utter inactivity of the Government at Washington over this most direct and flagrant defiance of its authority, create general disgust and indignation. It looks as if vacillation at head-quarters had been succeeded by imbecility,—as if the Government had made up its mind to make no further efforts to stem the tide of rebellion, but leave everything to take care of itself. This does not suit the temper of the American people. It is difficult to perceive its wisdom, and quite impossible to reconcile it with that sense of honor and self-respect which is the life and soul of every nation.

It is useless to deny that the conduct of Major ANDERSON stands in need of some explanation. His first letter to Gov. PICKENS indicate a clear understanding of his duty and a determination to discharge it. He demanded that no further violence should be offered to the *Star of the West*, and declared his intention to protect her;—and this he seems to have done on the presumption that she was simply engaged in the ordinary transactions of commerce. The reply of Gov. PICKENS gave him to understand that she was bringing to Major ANDERSON the very reinforcements for which he had applied to the Government;—and of course it became doubly his duty to protect their landing. But upon reviewing this information, which ought to have been decisive as to his duty, Major ANDERSON yielded to the menaces of Gov. PICKENS and consented to await further instructions from Washington. The result of all this is that the Disunionists have ample leisure to complete their preparations. Fresh batteries are erected on Morris Island,—the approach to the harbor is said to have been still further obstructed by the sinking of a ship in the channel,—vigorous preparations are pushed forward for an attack upon Fort Sumter,—the supplies of the garrison are reduced, the men becoming dispirited, and everything tends to the ultimate surrender of the fortress into the hands of the Disunionists. This is certainly a most unsatisfactory state of things,—and the public is beginning to inquire what it means.

Our advices from Washington report that the Government has decided to send no reinforcements to Fort Sumter,—and to make no further attempt to withstand the armed movements of the Disunionists. This seems incredible. Why was it necessary for FLOYD and his confederates to leave the Cabinet if their policy was still to rule its councils? We have heard a great deal of the new and vigorous policy which was to follow their departure, and for some days there seemed reason to believe that we really should have a course of action more in keeping with the dignity of the country, and the integrity of the Union, than had before prevailed. But we see no fruits of it. Affairs in Charleston have grown worse instead of better. Fort Sumter seems to be completely cut off from all communication with the country at large. South Carolina arrests and imprisons men on charge of *treason*, for adhering to the Government of the United States. Private vessels are seized, and private property confiscated. The Government lighthouses are rendered useless. Fresh and constant preparations are being made to resist the approach of any vessel, and to prevent communications of any kind with the Government officers in Fort Sumter. Commodore ARMSTRONG surrenders Pensacola Navy-yard to *a hundred men*,—yet we hear of no movement to call him to account for so flagrant a dereliction of duty.

What does all this mean? Has Mr. BUCHANAN again decided to surrender *everything* into the hands of the Disunionists? And do the members of his present Cabinet sustain him in this policy? Are we never to have a Government which will reflect the public sentiment sufficiently to maintain the public honor and protect the dignity of the nation from flagrant insult?

The premature return of the *Star of the West* undoubtedly complicated matters very much. If she had put on all steam and made direct for Fort Sumter,—even if she had been disabled and sunk on her way,—she could have sent her men in boats to the Fort, and compelled Major ANDERSON to take whatever steps might have been needed for their protection. The steamer would have been lost,—but, unless we have been misinformed, *this very contingency was anticipated and provided for in* the charter of the vessel. But the object of the expedition would have been accomplished, and the honor of the flag would have been sustained. The retreat of the steamer has seriously damaged the prestige of the Government, encouraged the Disunionists, and created a complication altogether too formidable for the weak nerves and limited intelligence of the Administration. The country is waiting, with a good deal of impatience, to see what will come of it all.

What Constitutes Treason.

In his instructions to the Grand Jury of the United States Court, on the subject of high treason, Judge SMALLEY is at once a sound expositor of Constitutional law and of public opinion. There is no reason whatever to entertain doubt upon either point. It is sufficient to understand that the penalties of treason are the only legal securities against the overthrow of the Federal Government; and that a neglect to enforce them places the whole costly machinery of its administration in the hands of any body of daring conspirators whose knowledge of the impunity assured them may invite to acts of active hostility, to understand the absolute necessity of putting these laws in force, or of admitting our Federal system to be too weak and worthless to deserve preservation. The convictions of a vast majority of the American people are evidently founded upon this impression. It is, of all things, most desirable to avoid such conflict between local interests, and passions, and national obligations, as may bring the highest of political crimes into existence; but the moment such conflict is clearly inevitable, equally inevitable is the stern duty of applying all constitutional and legal agencies to the cure of the popular distemper. The nature of these agencies Judge SMALLEY has very explicitly defined.

Admitting the obvious fact that treason occupies in arms a portion of the country, those who afford it aid and comfort become amenable to its highest penalties. We have had repeated occasions to point out one most discreditable and pernicious form such assistance may assume. The insurgents at the South commenced their warfare upon the Federal Government without any effective supply of arms and munitions to prosecute the contest. To obtain these means of civil conflict, in the absence of all mechanical means of producing them, they were obliged to buy them either in Europe or at the North. To import them, however, was too expensive and tedious a resource to answer the purpose. They came to the North—in other words, they bargained with Northern people for weapons for destroying the people of the North, and with men of pretended loyalty to the Union for the means of extinguishing the Union in fratricidal blood. In the first instance, it is charitable to suppose a disbelief in the sincerity of their purposes, and in the possibility of a domestic war, prompted many Northern manufacturers of arms to meet this demand. But, unfortunately for the credit of these persons, they have not ceased to respond to such orders even since the deeply malignant purposes of the South have been placed beyond all question; and it is well known that several prominent factories of arms are at this moment working under the utmost pressure to furnish Southern traitors with the implements of treasonable warfare. To these active agents in the service of treason the penalties denounced by the charge of Judge SMALLEY immediately attach, and they should be at once inflicted.

Another and passive form of the same crime might perhaps be better described as disaffection. That well-meaning but extremely inconsiderate class of the community who oppose all forcible means of preserving the Union and executing its laws, but who clamor for the submission of the North to the plans of the Disunionists, and avow their preference for an entire dissolution of the Government over any resort to the strong hand in its maintenance, unquestionably sympathize with the worst designs of treason, and lend it the most mischievous sympathy and comfort. The policy of secession is evidently so to paralyze the arm of the National Government as to permit the peaceable realization of its plans. The more widely a public opinion to this effect can be propagated at the North, the less difficulty lies in the way of disunion. That unanimous sense of the value of the Union, which is the only support of the Federal authority, would thus be undermined, and the possibility of vindicating and enforcing laws would be at an end.

And while thus ascertaining the really culpable, it may be well to distinguish others, who, for reasons purely sentimental, are no less unmistakeably supporting a revolted South. In the Legislature of Massachusetts yesterday, a person was found to propose the transmission of food and other necessaries to the insurgents of South Carolina. Such material aid as might at this crisis, for whatever reason, be offered to armed insurgents, would be an important practical help toward strengthening treason, and weakening legitimate authority; and must therefore be regarded as ill-timed, illegal, and mischievous. These people must be permitted to suffer the social consequences of their own acts, even if spared the vengeance which the Constitution and laws have prepared for them. It is the only hope of a future restoration of order.

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?—The good people of Charleston are agitating a question only second in importance to that famous one so long since bruited: Who struck Billy Patterson? They are anxious to discover who fired the first shot at the *Star of the West*. An ovation awaits the gentleman as soon as his name is announced. Many claimants of honor have presented themselves, but the question of to whom it rightfully belongs, seems as yet involved in doubt. It is likely, from present indications, that this act of gunnership will go down to posterity muffled in a mystery like to that which envelops the authorship of Junius.

Ambition is wont to manifest itself under extraordinary phrases, but it here presents itself under the the most extraordinary of all. The precise degree of merit attaching to the author of the "first shot" does not readily manifest itself to the meditative mind. As a bit of target-practice the performance is open to criticism; we cannot conscientiously compliment the gunner upon his gunning. From all accounts the vessel fired upon would have been in comparatively little danger had she lain quietly at anchor, instead of dodging around among the balls. But be that as it may, that any superabundance of heroism was evinced by the man that took the initiative in firing at an unarmed vessel, is not very plainly apparent. It is commonly supposed to require more courage to stand before a gun than behind one; more fortitude to face a cannon than to fire one. The *Star of the West* carried no batteries—had she been a shooting-star the circumstances of the case would have been materially different.

Could the law of the nation be enforced, we apprehend that the number of applicants for the honor referred to would suffer a marked diminution. Those now so anxious to thrust their names forward might, in that event, display still more anxiety to keep them in the background. It is possible that the exaltation which Justice would accord to the successful competitor, might prove much less pleasant than the one which the citizens of Charleston contemplate giving him. With the restoration of peace a recognition of law may come; and in this happy event it is just possible that the gentleman who clutches so eagerly at a hero's wreath may find his head encircled by a halter instead.

The Chamberlaincy Contest.

The question of the City Chamberlaincy is becoming more and more involved with each day that passes. Ex-Chamberlain PLATT, finding that the summary process of the Court of Common Pleas had compelled his surrender of the books, papers and accounts of his late office to his successor, has now very ingeniously shifted the contest to an affair in which the Park Bank is the defendant, and with which the late Chamberlain has no ostensible connection. The Park Bank refuses to transfer the millions of public money now in its custody to the Broadway Bank until authorized and ordered to make the change of deposit by a warrant which shall have attached to it the signatures of the Comptroller, Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council; and in this refusal, there can be no doubt that the Park Bank is, apparently, if not actually, sustained by Section 22 of the amended City Charter.

Of course Comptroller HAWS, having recognized the legality of Mr. DEVLIN's appointment, would be willing to draw his warrant for the proposed transfer; and Mr. DAVID T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, would also be likely to show no reluctance in countersigning the same. But the countersignature of the Mayor happens unluckily to be necessary, and as this last-named officer has denied the right of Acting-Mayor PECK to remove either Mr. PLATT or to appoint Mr. DEVLIN, it will probably prove not an easy matter to comply with the provisions of the Charter in reference to changing the Bank of deposit. The directors of the Park Bank, we hear, have announced their determination to litigate this matter to the full extent of the law, and thus we are threatened with a prolonged state of uncertainty as to more than two millions of dollars belonging to the City and County; while many thousand poor and needy men, who have either done work or furnished supplies for the City must be unjustly withheld from receiving the amounts that are due to them.

Nothing but legislative action can relieve us, in the shape this contest has now assumed. The Park Bank, whether right or wrong on general principles of commercial fair-dealing, has quite sufficient technical excuses to justify the almost indefinite postponement of any settlement of its accounts with the City and County. It is not legally bound to recognize—in fact it is legally bound to disregard, any warrant or check not "drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council." It must, of course, be perfectly obvious that the Mayor will never consent to countersign in favor of an officer appointed against his wishes; and thus the Park Bank, acting under no direct responsibility to the City, will have to remain the custodian of more than two million dollars belonging to the public, until the Court of Appeals shall have decided against its right to refuse the transfer ordered by Chamberlain DEVLIN.

Under these circumstances, we again urge the passage of the bill introduced by Senator MANIERRE, for the establishment of the Chamberlaincy Bureau on its proper and natural basis in connection with the Finance Department, to which it is at present only nominally attached. The only objection that could be urged against this measure is met by the fact that, while the Comptroller has the power of appointing his subordinate Head of Bureau, the power of removing the Chamberlain is wisely restricted to the Governor, after charges of malfeasance or misfeasance shall have been lodged against the Chamberlain by the Comptroller. This gives to the former officer all requisite independence, while conferring on the latter the original right of selecting some man in whom he reposes confidence. Unless this bill passes, the prospects now are, that the citizens of New-York must make up their minds to a protracted litigation, with the eventual loss of a very large portion, if not all, of the public moneys now detained in the custody of the Park Bank.

AUSTRALIA, RUSSIA AND AMERICA.—The past twenty years have witnessed three instances of industrial progress on so grand and rapid a scale as to be without a parallel in history. These are given in Russia, in our own far West, and in the English settlements in Australia. As regards the latter, it is interesting to know that the population of Victoria alone has, within a quarter of a century, risen from 170 to 530,000 souls. During this time Government has realized nearly eight million pounds sterling by the sale of the colony lands, all of which has been expended in local improvements. On 200,000 acres of settled land there is property valued at nearly seventy millions of pounds. Last year there was raised two million five hundred thousand pounds worth of cereals and vegetables, with an export of wool, tallow, hides and cattle to the value of very nearly four million pounds. The gold export of 1859 was about nine million pounds.

The statistics of Russian increase of capital, so far as we can draw them from TEGOBORSKI and HAXTHAUSEN, indicate as great an advance as this, with the best guarantee that it will continue almost indefinitely under the present excellent Government-system of advancing colonization and encouraging manufactures. Of California and the newly-formed or forming Rocky Mountain settlements, nothing need be said beyond the fact that they all present extreme illustrations of that untiring industry which is building new empires on a new principle and promising to revolutionize the world.

Each of these vast aggregates of capital and of intelligent labor—Russia in its new and *free* provinces not being, by any means, excepted—will become, ere long, mutually dependent through commercial relations, and sympathetic by a similarity of strong industrial development. The ideas which will be promulgated by their leading and active minds will be those of the "labor-liberals" of Europe and the United States—if we may coin a word to indicate those who seek for true progress in the development of industry, and not in Red Republicanism. They will utterly eschew all "mud-sill" theories of society, and will substitute the "mutual interests of capital and labor" for "the mutual duties of master and slave." A mere examination of the statistics of these countries with the inevitable deductions which they furnish, must convince any one that they are entering into new life entirely untrammeled by the Old Customs or radical theories of the old world. Nearly twenty-five years ago LOUIS NAPOLEON, now Emperor, wrote that only Russia and the United States were advancing on the road of legitimate development. Since then Australia has entered the field. They form the coming world to which our older United States are the transition.

In radical and practical opposition to these out-growths, which are theoretically favored by the advanced minds of England, France, Germany, Russia and Scandinavia, we have the "sociology" of our Southern States; or the doctrine of slave-labor never to be modified; the absolutism of Rome, Naples, Austria and Dahomey. Every year sees a new battle and fresh defeats of the old order by the new. It may be that the present year is destined to witness both at home and abroad the last great struggle between the Old Typhoon and the Young Lord of Light. The victory has been prefigured—in every age more clearly than before—for thousands of years. Fate must triumph over Time.

CRUELTY TO FRIENDS.—We have not the pleasure of knowing Messrs. HAYNE, MANIGAULT and PICKENS, of South Carolina, but are sorry to find any three unknown gentlemen reduced so low that Ex-Secretary FLOYD should think it necessary to vouch "for their honesty and integrity." They are "good men," says FLOYD in his late speech at the Richmond banquet; "they are great men;"—and thus are three reputations utterly blasted and withered in root and branch, merely to furnish an ornament, possibly, for the postprandial eloquence of our late Secretary of Civil War! What deadly wrong could the three persons named have committed against Ex-Gov. FLOYD to justify this fell malignity of approbation? Are they not Secessionists as much as he is—one of them the Secession Governor of South Caroliana? and should not this fact in itself, have sufficed to shield them from the moral leprosy of his praise? That they should be regarded by all conservative, national and Union-loving men as traitors, was bad enough: but that their ideas of "honesty and integrity" should be loose enough to meet FLOYD's views, is something we confess ourselves not to have been prepared for.

In the same spirit let us congratulate Gen. SCOTT on having won the distinguished glory of Ex-Gov. FLOYD's bitter hate and reprobation. It is not the least of the grand old veteran's laurels—a cross of honor on his breast—a patent of nobility, entitling him to stand higher than ever heretofore in the esteem and admiration of the American people. It was much for Gen. SCOTT to have rescued the President from the sway of Cabinet Catalines, and brought him back to a sense of his constitutional obligations and duties to the country; but never could these services have been fully appreciated had not the envenomed sarcasm and abuse of the late Secretary of War called public attention more pointedly to their importance.

AID FOR DISUNION.—We understand that Ex-Councilman KERRIGAN, who has been engaged for some weeks in raising companies of men in this City, for service *against* the Federal Government, has returned within a day or two from South Carolina, which he visited for the purpose of concerting some effective plan of operations with the Disunionists of that State. What plans were matured it is impossible, of course, to say. But we have reason to believe that promises were made, which are to be fulfilled by movements in this City, upon which it will be prudent for the Federal authorities and the Grand Jury to keep an eye.

Incidents of Secession.

Several gentlemen have arrived in this City within a few days who have, for a long time past, been engaged in trade at Charleston. One of these kept a provision and grocery store. A demand was made upon him for an exorbitant sum to sustain the State authorities. He offered them State Stocks, but they would accept only a moderate amount of these securities, and finally they *removed by force about one-half of all the goods from his store.* He did not dare to remonstrate, but he quietly sent his slaves to Richmond, Va., and, between two days, packed up the remainder of his property and left the State. His case, he says, is only a sample of multitudes of others. It is no uncommon thing to notice the closing of stores, when an inspection of the premises reveals the fact that all the merchandise has been removed.

The insecurity of person and property; the difficulty of getting into the harbor on account of the removal of buoys and coast-lights; the danger of having vessels seized by the State when they *do* get in, and the greatly enhanced rates of marine insurance upon vessels bound to Charleston, combine to prevent vessels from going there. Large quantities of goods intended for their current supplies are sent to Savannah, *where business has largely increased*, and they are then sent to Charleston by railroad. Six dollars per ton is paid for freight on coal from Savannah to Charleston. On the whole, the Savannah merchants are highly pleased with the course of events at Charleston, and advise them to *go ahead*. There is no intention at present, however, to put out the lights and remove the buoys in Savannah harbor.

Information from Georgia, which will be found in detail in another part of this morning's TIMES, gives an interesting account of the several classes of the population who are most active in the secession movement. It is also stated that the Governor has prohibited the departure of any more volunteers for Charleston, partly because so many of those who have already gone thither sickened and died, and partly because it is feared they may all be required at home to suppress insurrections.

A gentleman recently from Charleston expressed the opinion in conversation yesterday that *whisky* had a great deal to do with the secession movement in Charleston. The entire population, he said, seemed to be on a perpetual debauch. Bar-rooms, restaurants, stores, shops, all public places were crowded incessantly with a drunken, blaspheming mob. This is the material which constitutes the principal strength of the secession movement. The orderly and conservative portion of the citizens are completely overawed by them, and carefully avoid taking any steps which might excite their displeasure.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—An interesting company of homeless and orphan children left the City yesterday afternoon with Mr. C. C. TRACY. The Children's Aid Society, notwithstanding the hard times, and the business depression consequent on the national troubles, continue unceasingly their work of saving the poor children of New-York from the distress and wretchedness, the inevitable results of orphanage and the desertion of these little ones. A poor widow, with three fine children of tender age, accompanied the party. The children varied in age from infancy to fourteen years. They were quite a family party, and well fenced by good and warm clothing against the severity of the season.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Mr. Seward's Speech—The Robinson Resolutions—City Railroads—Calls upon the Sheriff, County Clerk and Register—Saving the Union—The City Chamberlainship—Caucuses, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

The speculative reporter of the Associated Press who telegraphed you that Mr. SEWARD's speech had precipitated the passage of the Robinson resolutions, drew upon a lively imagination for confirmation of a hope.

Mr. SEWARD's speech has produced no effect upon the Legislature; or, if any, it has tended to confirm and strengthen the purpose to uphold the Union as it was formed, and the Constitution as it was adopted. Mr. SEWARD's opponents read his speech as a giving up of all hope of a future—of a future for himself. His friends—and I need not say to you that they are not few and far between—his earnest, true friends, construe it, not favorably, but kindly. I asked one of his most devoted adherents how it should be construed—whether as a concession to the storm, or as a reaffirmance of his so often reiterated sentiments. "Read it," he answered, "as the speech of a man passing suddenly from the offensive to the defensive—of one just taking on the mantle of responsibility, and who feels for the first time that he may not utter his own thoughts in his own way, but must weigh every word and every sentiment to see how far it will commit others." And this is the nearest to approval that I have heard any friend approach. The fact is, Mr. SEWARD has disappointed the hopes of his opponents and the fears of his friends. He has not gone as far as the first hoped; he has stopped short of what the last feared. For once he seems to have attained a middle stand-point, which neither his friends could entirely commend, nor his enemies altogether condemn.

As for the Robinson resolutions, I don't think Mr. SEWARD's speech, or the word of mouth of any other man, can bring them to life. If they hear the trump of the resurrection it will be more, I think, than Mr. ROBINSON himself expects or desires.

The Senate, last evening, was amused with a proposition made by Senator SPINOLA, that the Crittenden amendments be submitted to the people of the State at a special election.

The Senate, by a decisive vote of only 7 affirmatives to 18 negatives, refused to take from the table the resolution to join the Senate Committee with the Committee of the House on Federal Relations. This you may take as an indication of the favor which the Senate has for the Robinson resolutions. You will recollect that the House Committee was made up (according to Parliamentary usage) to be friendly to those resolves. The objection of the Senate to making a Joint Committee was based upon this fact, that it would be lost in the greater number proposed by the House, and thus be forced to recommend a majority report, what was really contrary to the opinions entertained by the Senate Committee.

In the Senate, this morning, there was little or nothing done beyond the introduction by Senator RAMSEY, of his bill to amend the charter of the New-York City railroads.

When do you suppose we shall have done with City railroads and the City Charter? A distinguished Ex-Senator told me to-day that when a Senator, he devoted much time to framing a law for a comprehensive system of City roads. As he was a lawyer, and well versed in the legal necessities of such a bill—as he was a railroad President, and familiar with the operations of railroads—as he was well acquainted with the localities and the wants of the City, he expected his bill to give universal satisfaction. When he had it perfected, he called some of his friends and some of the advocates and opponents of the measure, to hear and determine the merits of his proposed law. He could not find one man to befriend it—not one to approve it. After that he contented himself with voting "no" and "yes," indiscriminately on all bills for that purpose which were submitted to the Senate during the balance of his term. I imagine that all attempts to make the existing grants satisfactory will meet with about the same fate. There is but one true system. The City to own all the tracks and keep them in repair;—railroads to be wherever needed, and the right to operate them, put up at auction every five years, and sold to the party that will carry passengers at the lowest rate of fare.

In the Assembly, Mr. TOWNSEND this morning submitted his amendments to the City Railroad grants. Briefly, it exempts the companies from paying license fees and obliging them to set apart and pay one-third of their dividends to the City. Said dividend to be appropriated to the repair of streets. Requires books to be publicly opened for subscription, and authorizes the owners of property in value equal to ten shares fronting on the streets through which the Railroads pass, to become stockholders to an amount according to the amount of property they own.

I don't suspect that this proposition will find much favor in the opinions of those who engineered the last grants over the Governor's vetoes. In the cant phrase current here, "Mrs. Jones won't like that."

Mr. BENEDICT presented a bill last evening, with a reciting preamble—a thing never before done within the past seven years that I have been jotting transactions for the TIMES. It is a law to repeal so much of our Personal Liberty bill as is a dead letter. It will be recollected that our law to protect fugitives was passed ten years before the enactment of the infamous Fugitive Slave law.

By the way, speaking of the Fugitive Slave law, I see a dozen or two pamphlets in such active circulation, that I am anxious to know "What is it?" Only the official proceedings of the Union-saving meeting held at Castle Garden some ten years ago, and from whence sprung the celebrated "Cotton Committee." Mr. EVARTS, you know, was the counsel to whom, on that occasion, was entrusted the duty of defending the Fugitive Slave law. I have been favored with a reperusal of the speech he made on that occasion. I confess I had no idea so much could be said in favor of its terrible provisions. I am certain that Mr. EVARTS must have made the best possible argument of which the case admits.

Mr. CRAFT develops an inquiring turn of mind. He wants to know how much fees, emoluments, etc., are received by the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk of your City. The resolution he offered calling for this information, passed by a vote of 53 to 39, after a desperate effort to lay it on the table, which was only lost by a tie vote. I would like to be seized and possessed of the sum total which these gentlemen will own up to, if they answer correctly the questions propounded by Mr. CRAFT. I suspect, however, there will be some sharp figuring before we get the footings. I have noticed somehow or other, that such calls never meet with that prompt response which is so desirable. Very rarely is it that more than one or two are favored with the information asked for. I shall look with some interest to see if this is to be an exception to a general rule.

Do you fancy that our National Government is any too forward in taking care of the public property? I have entertained an opinion contrariwise. But I must have been mistaken, else why did Mr. KERNAN, to-day, offer a resolution requesting the President not to be precipitate—not to do anything rash with our rebellious brethren down in Carolina. Just think of the President being precipitate. Mr. KERNAN's immediate predecessor, MCQUADE, was a wag in his way—a wit of the genuine order—but Mr. KERNAN has never enjoyed that reputation. But it must be that he has taken the mantle as well as the seat of MCQUADE, and that he is a capital imitator of his predecessor, who never said or done anything half so funny as this strange request which Mr. KERNAN would have the legislature of New-York propose to the President.

Mr. PRENDERGAST to-day took his turn at saving the Union, and showed himself to be the most practical doctor that has yet felt of the public pulse. His preamble instructs the National Government to maintain the life of the Union by punishing rebellion and recapturing the public property. The Committee of nine may, and doubtless will, smother this preamble and its consequent resolves, but the people will adopt them by acclamation, and what is more, will enforce them some day, and with a terrible power.

The City Chamberlainship is giving the public hereabout considerable trouble. It puzzles the lobby and confounds honorable Senators and members. When Senator MANIERRE first introduced his bill, it was supposed to be a movement in the direction of relieving the Mayor and Aldermen from a great temptation. Then it was whispered that it was to fix brother DEVLIN, to tighten his hold on the office, to help him to get possession of the $4,000,000, and so reimburse himself the $40,000 promised to the faithful Aldermen, and the other small douceurs which aspirants for fat places are expected to leave laying around loose. To-day comes a story in the *Tribune* that we are all afloat, and that the Broadway Bank has sent a confidential agent with certified checks, to point out our errors, and to induce us to repent of our manifold sins. Expectation has been on tiptoe all the morning for the early advent of this new born savior of the lobby—for of course the *Tribune* cannot have been mistaken, and would not deceive those whose sympathies are all ready to be enlisted in favor of the Broadway. Under such circumstances—considering the inclemency of the season, the early stage of the session, and this Legislature is to be honest—to deceive the lobby on so vital a subject would be a piece of wanton cruelty, of which it is to be hoped not even the *Tribune* would be guilty.

We are going to caucus to-night for a Canal Commissioner. I'll tell you who is going to be chosen in my next.

LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Republicans held a joint legislative caucus to-night, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Senator SESSIONS presided, and Messrs. FULLERTON and SHAW, of the Assembly, acted as Secretaries. The first ballot stood, Benjamin F. Bruce, of Madison County, 54; Geo. Geddes, of Onondaga, 20; A. H. Hovey, of Onondaga, 13; E. H. Edwards, of Onondaga, 15 James L. Vorhees, 6; J. J. Foote, 1; E. Blakely, 1. On the second ballot, Mr. BRUCE received 74 votes, and was thereupon declared unanimously nominated. The Democrats have already nominated W. W. WRIGHT as their candidate.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Very little of interest has transpired in the Senate.

The concurrent resolution of the Assembly asking for a Joint Committee on Federal Relations was returned to that body.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill regulating City Railroads that limits the fare to three cents for any length of road within the City limits, except where sworn testimony is given that the Company loses money, when not more than five cents may be charged. Also, that passengers who cannot obtain seats shall not pay over two cents; the penalty for overcharge is $50.

The remainder of the session was passed in considering bills in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.

The Committee of the Whole passed to a third reading the bill appropriating $200,000 to redeem the State stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad.

Mr. MCDERMOTT moved the reference of the petitions for the reduction of milk freight on the Harlem and New-York and Erie roads, to a Special Committee of Five.

Mr. VARIAN opposed the motion, and it was lost.

The bill to protect fruit-growers by punishing trespassers as felons, was reported favorably.

Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. SHERWOOD, to provide for the proper supervision of tenement houses in New York, and for the care and supervision of vagrant children.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WEBSTER—To regulate the sale of fruit in New-York.

By Mr. SHAW—To amend the Revised Statute relating to security for costs.

By Mr. MOORE—To amend the Brooklyn Sewerage act.

By Mr. KENNEY—To reduce pawnbrokers interest in the City of New-York.

By Mr. WRIGHT—To secure punishment for embezzlement.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT—To limit the freight on milk on the Erie and Harlem Railroads to ¾c. per quart, and regulate the transportation of milk beyond the State.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced concurrent resolutions reorganizing the Court of Appeals. It makes the Court consist of six Judges from Jan. 1, 1863, four Judges to constitute a quorum, but three necessary for a decision. It gives the Legislature power to increase or diminish the salaries of the Judges every two years.

The resolutions are the same as introduced last year, except that back pay is not provided for.

On motion of Mr. ELLINGWOOD, of Richmond County, the bill to enable the Supervisors of that county to borrow $36,000 was reported complete.

Mr. CRAFT called up the resolution requiring the the Sheriff, Registrar and County Clerk of New-York to report the whole amount of moneys received by them.

Several motions were made to defeat the resolution by Messrs. WALSH, COZANS and HUTCHINS, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 55 to 39.

Mr. PRENDERGAST and Mr. PIERCE offered resolutions urging the General Government to take possession of all the Government property in the hands of rebels at any cost.

Mr. KERNAN thought that enough had been done already in this direction. He offered as a resolution, that while we tender to the Federal Government our support in whatever prudent, energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the Union, we recommend that it practice, as far as possible, the utmost moderation, forbearance, kindness and conciliation in the crisis which now exists. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The resolution of Mr. PIERCE, directing the Committees not to report any bill for local objects, or special incorporations, that might be obtained under general laws existing, or that might be enacted, was debated, emasculated and passed, with the addition: But whenever the Committee think justice will be denied by the want of a general law, they will report that fact to the House.

Mr. WOODRUFF, by consent, introduced bills to repeal section 31 of the Metropolitan Police law, and to allow the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners to finish the bridge at the Aqueduct over the Harlem River, otherwise than by contract, and to authorize them to make necessary repairs at the aqueduct. Adjourned.

BILLS IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. KENNY's bill, to reduce interest on pawnbrokers' loans in New-York, provides that not more than ten per cent. per annum shall be charged on such loans, and imposes a fine of from $100 to $500, or imprisonment from three to six months, for each violation of the law.

Mr. WOODRUFF's bill, in relation to the Croton Aqueduct Department, allows the Board to complete the improvements at the Aqueduct Bridge over the Harlem River, otherwise than by contract, and to perform all work necessary at the gate-houses or in the masonry of the aqueduct, for repairs or improvements, whenever in the opinion of said Board the repairs are necessary to secure the daily flow of water into the City.

Mr. WRIGHT's bill, in relation to embezzlement, provides for the punishment of any wrongful application of funds on the part of any public officer as felonious stealing.

Mr. TOWNSEND's bill, in relation to the trial of criminal cases, provides that, in such trials, the counsel for the people must commence, and the defendant or his counsel may conclude the argument to the jury.

Mr. ANGEL's bill, to amend the Act in relation to capital punishment, provides for the infliction of the death penalty by hanging—and that the provisions of the Act shall not apply to any offences committed anterior to its passage.

The Pike's Peak Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express passed here at 2 P. M. for St. Joseph, with the mails and $6.500 in treasure.

The dates from Denver are to the 10th inst.

The dead body which was found on the 1st inst., has been identified as that of Capt. LINUS C. COOLIDGE, a steamboat man, formerly a resident of Lebanon, Ohio. He has been missing since the 5th of September. His murderer is believed to have been a man named PENZ.

Four cords of quartz were ground from the Gregory lead, last week, yielding $826 60.

A lead, which has been named the Michigan City Tunnel Lead, was discovered near Gregory's, last week, and proves very rich.

The Trial of Jackalow.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The United States Circuit Court met to-day, and the trial of JACKALOW was moved. It was stated that the panel of jurors had been served on the prisoner's counsel this morning, and the statute requires that it should be served two entire days before trial. In consequence of this being the case, it was postponed to Friday morning next. Thirty-four witnesses on the part of the Government were bound over in the sum of five hundred dollars each to appear at that time.

The counsel for the prisoner requested a process to be issued to compel the attendance of Dr. THEODORE R. VANCE and ROBERT J. DALTON, of Jersey City, and Prof. GEO. H. COOK, of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, which was granted.

The counsel for the United States, are Col. G. S. CANNON and ANDREW DUTCHER, Esq.; and for the prisoner, WILLIAM VOORHEES, Esq., of Jersey City, and ISAAC R. WILSON, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.

Fire at Newbern.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A fire in Newbern last night burnt the Court-house and other buildings.

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 15—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Canadian*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 3d inst.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	62,720,900
Specie	4,199,000
Due from other Banks	7,605,700
Due to other Banks	8,803,000
Deposits	18,422,700
Circulation	6,825,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

FLOUR firm; Howard-street and Ohio held at $5 62½: City Mills at $5 50. WHEAT firm; Red, at $1 30@$1 38; White, at $1 45@$1 65. CORN advanced 3c.; Mixed 67c.; PROVISIONS firm. COFFEE steady, at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY steady at 19c.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales; market firm.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 660 bales.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Exchange on New-York has declined to 6 ⅌ cent.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

Advance in the Bank of England Rate of Interest.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Saxonia* arrived at Cowes on the 30th.

The *Livingstone*, for Apalachicola, had put back.

The *Bridgewater*, from New-York, had grounded off Bramley Moore Dock while docking on the 29th.

The *Fingalton*, of Hartlepool, from Quebec to Liverpool, was abandoned Dec. 10, in lat. 47°, long. 30°. The crew were saved.

The news by the *Bremen* is two days later.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

The formidable iron-cased frigate *Warrior*, the largest man-of-war ever built, and more than 1,500 tons larger than the largest vessel in the world, after the *Great Eastern*, was safely launched into the Tames on the 29th ult. Sir JOHN PACKINGTON himself named the ship.

An address, signed by 5,000 inhabitants of Glasgow, complimenting his lordship for his conduct on the Italian question, has been presented to Lord JNO. RUSSELL.

The prize money taken at the Emperor of China's Summer Palace amounts to about £23,000, and is made up of £14,000 of silver which the French handed over as British share, and £9,000 realized on the sale by auction, of articles taken by British officers. Gen. MONTAUBAN is said to have realized £50,000 as his share. The *Daily News* says: "Some idea may be formed of the value of hops in this country, from the fact that the owners of the *Saxonia* paid the expense of sending the Hamburg mails, and a large number of passengers from Cowes and Hamburg in order to convey a cargo of American hops to London. The *Saxonia* proceeded on to London instead of to Hamburg."

KOSSUTH, in the course of a long letter to the *Times* on political extradition, says:

"I have reason to believe that the Emperor of the French has already caused an earnest remonstrance to be addressed to the Austrian Government on the subject of Count TELEKI's release, and I trust that the English Government, true to its own antecedents, will not be found behindhand in asserting the force of those principles which eleven years ago England was the first to declare, and the foremost to maintain."

A dispatch from Vienna, dated the 31st ult., says that Count TELEKI has been liberated by order of the Emperor.

The *Opinione* confirms the news of the departure of the young Queen of Naples from Gaeta, and says that for some time past FRANCIS II. has gone on board a Spanish vessel every evening, and returned the following morning to Gaeta.

The report of the departure of the French fleet from Gaeta has not been confirmed.

Notwithstanding the rain and snow, the bombardment continues with great fury, some of the shells reaching the most remote parts of the city. Several inhabitants have been killed.

A telegram, dated St. Petersburgh, Dec. 30, has been received from Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, stating that intelligence had been received by the Russian Government from Peking, up to the 18th of November, confirming previous accounts, but giving no new details. The *status quo*, which was considered to be satisfactory, had not been modified up to that date.

ADVANCE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

From the City Article of the London Times.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

The Bank of England have raised their rate of discount, to-day, from 5 per cent., to which it was lowered on the 29th of November, to 6 per cent.

The movement created surprise simply because the general quarterly disbursements of the Government and the payment of the dividends may be expected shortly to lessen the existing pressure. It appears, however, that the demand for money, which was mentioned a few days back to have assumed extraordinary proportions, has since continued on a similar scale, and also that reports have been received of a renewal of pressure at Paris, which is again taxing the resources of the Bank of France. The discounts of that establishment amounted to £800,000 on Friday last, and to £1,440,000 on Saturday. Under these circumstances, and looking at the fact that withdrawals of gold are still taking place, the public will be disposed to concur in the prudence of the measure, trade in every part of the country being apparently in a condition too sound to be prejudiced by it.

The alteration in the rate was declared at an early hour, but the applications both for discount and advances were numerous and heavy throughout the day.

The Funds opened with a tendency to recovery, but instantly relapsed on the above announcement. The first bargains in Consols were at 92⅛, and after a decline to 92¼, the final quotation was 92⅛ to ¼. Bank Stock closed at 232 to 234; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 92 to ⅛; Rupee paper, 94¾ and 100¾; India Bonds, 9s. to 4s. discount; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. discount to par.

The Joint-stock Banks have raised their rate of interest on deposits only half ⅌ cent., the same as on the last occasion, when the Bank rate was moved from 5 to 6 ⅌ cent. The London and Westminster allow 4½ on sums of £500 and upwards, and 3½ on smaller amounts; the Commercial, 5 on other deposits, and 4½ on new; and the old Banks a uniform rate of 4½. The Discount-houses have also adopted the same course as previously, their present terms being now 4½ ⅌ cent. for money at call, and 5 with seven days' notice, instead of 4 and 4½.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

From the same Article.

At starting we find both Consols and the bank bullion at the lowest points of the last twelve months, and the rate of discount more than twice as high as on the 1st of January, 1860. These, however, are not material considerations. In the face of the decline in the bank bullion the remedy of a fresh advance in the rate of discount is simple, and the mercantile world have at length learnt that, so far from a full rate of interest being injurious to business, it operates, when resulting from natural circumstances, to the benefit of the legitimate trader, by bringing down all the unsound speculators who are playing with the means of other people. But there is apparently no reason to anticipate any prolonged increase of pressure in the money-market. Although rates may remain high for some time, there are three millions at the credit of our account in China, and two millions have been dispatched to America, which are likely to create a remarkable influence on our interchanges with that country during the next few months. There is scarcely a single point to which we have remittances to make for installments of loans, and in India it seems at last to have been discovered that there are limits within which it is expedient, for the preservation of credit, to confine the system of draining the London market. By this time a large part of the grain importations rendered requisite by our own deficiency must have been paid for, and, although the ability of the United States to continue sending us large quantities at prices considerably below those now prevalent is usually underrated, and will probably be found much greater than has yet been supposed, the movement is not, under any circumstances, likely to do more than prevent money from becoming particularly abundant. The Turkish loan having been a failure in London, no outgoing will take place in that respect, while, if the whole should be subscribed in France, a not insignificant part of the proceeds will find their way to this country in liquidation of balances due to us from Constantinople.

The money market, therefore, cannot be considered to present any serious threatenings of disturbance. Thus secure in our home position, we turn to estimate our external prospects. First as regards the United States. The conflict going on there can, after the first confusion shall have subsided, have no injurious influence on commerce. If, as few in this country are disposed to anticipate, a dissolution of the Union should take place in March, *it may be expected to include among its results the opening of the ports of all the Southern States to free trade, a step which the North would infallibly soon find itself compelled to imitate.* On the other hand, if the Union be preserved by a compromise, a lowering of the general tariff is likely to be one of its features, while in any case a pacific settlement would be so thankfully received as to indispose the people of the entire country, for a time at least, to continue wasting in party rancor the energies upon which the progress of the land depends. Descending from the United States to Mexico we have at length the satisfaction of knowing that the doom of the brigands who in the name of the ecclesiastical party style themselves the Government is sealed; that the United States and England are now in a better position for honorable coöperation there than at any former period; and that it will be an indelible disgrace for either country to permit the example of every robbery, murder, and an open disregard of every international right to be longer maintained as an authorized formula in a State that ought to be the very centre and highway of the civilized traffic of the East and West.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF SECESSION.

The consequences which have immediately followed the election of a Republican President have probably taken the South as well the North by surprise. Loud threats of secession had been so habitually used that they were generally classed among the exaggerations of American party warfare. There was undoubtedly some affectation both in the sinister forebodings of the Democrats and in the obstinate incredulity of the Republicans; but it was only in South Carolina, and one or two adjacent States, that the disruption of the Union was seriously contemplated. The authors of the movement probably formed a small minority even in Charleston itself, but they have taken advantage of a moment when the Pro-Slavery orators had committed themselves too far to recede. South Carolina has practically thrown off the Federal authority, and the remaining Cotton States seem about to adopt a similar course. The older slaveholding communities are agitated by conflicting uncertainties, wishing at the same time to cling to the Union and to extort impossible concessions from the Northern States. The Republicans are evidently perplexed by their triumph, and their Democratic opponents see in the unexpected fulfillment of their own predictions the imminent ruin of their party, through the secession of their slaveholding allies. *The election of Mr. Lincoln is in itself only an imaginary or symbolic grievance.* The President has no initiative in Federal legislation, nor is it in his power to interfere with local rights of property. The ostensible points in dispute are the right of possessing slaves in the Territories, and the unconstitutional acts by which some Free States have rendered the Fugitive Slave law inoperative. Both questions lie within the competence of the Supreme Court, which has uniformly interpreted the Constitution in accordance with the pretensions of the slaveowners. The President has no means of influencing the decision except by the nomination of partisan Judges to vacancies which may occur on the Federal Bench, but the Southern States resent the discovery that a majority of the entire population is opposed to the extension of Slavery. *A reconciliation seems hopeless if the Union is only to be preserved on the conditions suggested by Mr. Buchanan in his Presidential Message.* The New-England States might, perhaps, repeal the laws which they have passed in defiance of the Constitution; but it is absurd to expect that the Republicans will *turn their victory into a defeat by acknowledging the abstract right of property in slaves, or by legislating in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of Slavery in the Territories.* The prospect of the maintenance or restoration of the Union must de derived from more general considerations, which have hitherto been obscured by party passions. The States which meditate secession have as yet by no means realized the establishment of an inland frontier with strangers, and perhaps enemies, on the other side. The evils of which they complain can only be aggravated by the abdication of the hold over their confederates which they derive from the Constitution and from their alliance with the Democrats of the North. Separation will convert every Free State into a safe asylum for fugitive slaves, and, if a partition of the Territories is effected, the Southern Confederacy will only obtain the portion which must from situation and climate necessarily have fallen to its share. Mr. BUCHANAN was right in thinking, if not in saying, that it is impossible to coerce a seceding State, because American institutions involve no provision for the government of a conquered province. The pride of belonging to a great nation, the habit of union, and the convenience of unrestricted intercourse, will probably induce the Slave States to devise some attainable compromise, if only time is given to negotiation and reflection. The feelings, and perhaps the interests of England, are on the side of continued Union. *The free commerce which might be opened at Charleston or New-Orleans would fail to produce cordial relations with a Confederacy which would be pledged to promote the indefinite extension of Slavery, even if it were not tempted to revive the Slave-trade.*

ENGLISH OPINION AND THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

From the London Saturday Review, Dec. 29.

Little as Englishmen are aware of it, there is no doubt that England is exercising material influence over the crisis in the United States. It may almost be asserted that, if the commercial affairs of this country were other than they are, there would be no secession from the Union. The States which have seceded, or which meditate secession, have evidently made a very simple calculation. They estimate that the value of England to them, and of their produce to England, would be very largely increased if they formed a separate Southern Confederacy. Cotton, sent directly from New-Orleans or Charleston to Liverpool, and paid for directly in English manufactures, is seen to be a very different thing from cotton which is hindered from being directly exchanged by the protective tariff which is now imposed on the South by Northern votes. The planters have therefore made up their minds that we are to spin and weave, and to forge iron for them, and they to grow infinite bales of cotton for us; and if any part of the Southern staple is wanted by the Northern States, they must purchase it at a fair price, instead of buying it with flimsy manufactures, artificially forced into value by protective legislation. Up to this point, it must be acknowledged there are few flaws in the reasoning. The politicians of the South have not perhaps sufficiently taken into account the uneasiness which would pervade this country if it were entirely dependent on an exclusively slaveholding community, and the perpetual difficulties in international relations which would probably be its consequence; but they are doubtless right in supposing that their cotton would be taken, and that their independence, once assured, would be respected in all formal transactions.

But darker hopes than these lie behind. The European demand for cotton is practically unlimited, and the seceding States would be able to sell as much of this coveted commodity as they could get land to produce and negroes to cultivate. Land, however, is a drug with them, so that the difficulty of growing cotton is reduced to the difficulty of procuring slaves. *There is no doubt, therefore, that they hope to revive the African Slave-trade.* An attempt to renew it could only be delayed by the central or slave-breeding States, if they should ultimately join in the secession. But Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, deprived of the support of the North, would not long make head against the eager cupidity of the cotton-planting interest; and it is likely that, before a twelvemonth had elapsed from the dissolution of the Union, England would be offered the great bribe of cheap cotton in exchange for the withdrawal of her squadrons from the Coast of Africa and the Gulf.

The implicit belief of most Americans, and of nearly all Europeans, that selfishness is the mainspring of English policy—a belief strengthened by the conventional cant of our diplomacy, and seconded, doubtless, by the language which the Manchester correspondents of the planters occasionally hold in private—has naturally begotten an impression of the venality of every sentiment we profess. There seem, however, to be a few men, even in the Southern States, who understand us better than this, though without liking us the more. While one of President BUCHANAN's Ministers, Mr. COBB, has resigned for the purpose of aiding the secession of Georgia, his native State, another—Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia—has published a sort of manifesto against the dissolution of the Union. Mr. FLOYD's sole instrument of dissuasion is abuse of England. Fouler vituperation than this gentleman, who is still Secretary of War, has put on paper, never flowed from human pen. It reads as if it might have been indited by Mr. MITCHELL in the delirium of yellow fever. But amid all his ravings, which may be taken as merely proving the favor with which England is for the moment regarded by the Secessionists, Mr. FLOYD is constant to the assertion that we are sincere in our hostility to Slavery. Vile as are our crimes, we are not dishonest in our Abolitionism, which, indeed, properly considered, is a crime worse than all. The wretchedest cockney—"cockney" is this Cabinet Minister's general term for an Englishman—a hundred times more miserable than the fat and well-cared-for negro, is, nevertheless, sincerely anxious that the negro should be free. Mr. FLOYD accordingly warns his Southern brethren that they are surrendering themselves to a delusion. England will never consent to the revival of the Slave-trade. The probability, indeed, is that she will assist the Black Republicans of the North in preparing a crusade against the new Southern Confederacy, and fill up the cup of her iniquities by contributing to produce a servile war.

Mr. FLOYD *is most unquestionably right in his principal position*, and another distinguished convert has, we observe, declared himself, within the last few weeks, in favor of the same view. M. THIERS, after a life spent in attributing the Anti-Slavery policy of England to the worst motives, has, in his latest volume, admitted that she has always been perfectly sincere. He cannot help insinuating that so long ago as 1815 we had some notion that the suppression of the Slave-trade would be injurious to America—though, in fact, the United States themselves had abolished it six or seven years before; but he allows that England, "excited by preachings," had already condemned Slavery, and he points out that the clever diplomatists at the Congress of Vienna cheated her out of some important advantages by playing on her foolish fanaticism. It is, in truth, absolutely certain that any policy will miscarry which assumes that England can be coaxed or bribed into connivance at the extension of Slavery. The popular feeling of the country may be extravagant in degree, and inopportune in its manifestations, but it is quite settled. The utmost which the seceding States could obtain from us would be the acknowledgment of their flag, and even that concession would not be as easily granted as an American correspondent of the *Times* seems to imagine; for *a friendly Government would always be obliged to take into account the light in which the still cohering United States would regard the recognition of the Seceders.* Indeed, the English Foreign-Office could scarcely fail to see that to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy without conditions would, in effect, be to reëstablish the Slave-trade. It is quite true that, as Mr. BUCHANAN boasts, England has now admitted the non-existence of the right of search during time of peace, but she has done so in reliance on the treaty which binds the Americans to keep up an African squadron of their own. But with the new Southern Republic there would be no treaty; and even if popular opinion allowed its Government to make one, (which would certainly not be the case,) it would have no ships of its own to station in the African waters. As soon as the secession is accomplished, the whole fleet of slavers will probably hoist Southern colors; and if this flag be once acknowledged, not one of them can be legally touched. *It is evident, in short, that the dissolution of the United States, so far from being hailed as a profitable transaction, will be lamented in this country, both as the premature failure of a great experiment, and as a probable source of grave diplomatic embarrassments.* Our interests, doubtless, will counsel us to confine ourselves to rejoicing over the opening of the cotton market, and there will be some among us who will bid us shut our eyes and see what Mumbo Jumbo will send us. But it has been proved before now that the contemners of national honor are not always prophets even in their own cotton-spinning counties, and *the nation may be trusted to consent to almost any sacrifice rather than that the Slave-trade should exceed its present inevitable limits.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The *Moniteur* has commenced publishing in its unofficial part a daily political review.

The Emperor of Austria has received Count TELEKI and announced that he would grant him a full and complete pardon on condition of conducting himself henceforth as a faithful subject. Count TELEKI promised this and left the Imperial Palace a free man.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a decree conferring on Gen. MONTAUBAN the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Consols opened at 92⅛@92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92¾ for account. Grand Trunk Canada Railway, 22½@23; Illinois Central Railroad, 31.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Intelligence has just been received here of the loss of the *Golden Star*, STAPLETON, from Mobile to Liverpool, with 3,750 bales of Cotton. Ship lost near Feather D., County Wexford, on the 29th ult. Captain, wife and servant girl and sixteen of the crew perished. Mate and six men saved.

The steamer *Great Britain*, from Melbourne, reported off Vaelnaut at 8 P. M.

LATEST LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

There is no Cotton report to-day. The market is closed.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At this season of the year it is always good managerial policy to produce a "sensation" piece—by which we mean a piece wherein the accidental calamities of life, rather than its ordinary characteristics, are attempted to be delineated. Guided by a sound knowledge of the requirements of our public, Mr. WALLACK has fallen readily into the proper track, and has given us a sensation piece in "Pauline," and another in the "Lady of St. Tropez." The last-mentioned work was produced yesternight, and may be recorded as a success. It is taken, as its name indicates, from a French melodrama, and has already found several English dresses. At one of the London theatres it is even now in the enjoyment of what is called a "run." The version produced at Mr. WALLACK's is said to be by a gentleman of Boston, and we take it, a faithful rendering of the original. In the first and second acts it is somewhat wordy, and abounds in narratives which consume time and retard action; in the latter portions it is spirited and eminently effective. It can hardly be doubted that the experienced pen of the manager will detect much that can be readily excised, and we are sure that liberality in this respect will be well bestowed.

The hero of the drama is a privateer who marries a nobleman's daughter; the latter consenting, out of gratitude for kindness shown to her father, not love. During the progress of the play she confesses to a prior attachment, and this confession falling into the hands of the appropriate and inevitable villain, that Deus proceeds to poison the privateer with the admirable motive of laying the blame on Madame and appropriating her husband's property. The scheme prospers up to the last act, when the machinery is exposed, the heroine justified, and the hero reduced to the last extremity of painful vitality. The climax is powerfully elaborated, and insures a success which might otherwise be withheld.

In the days of that distressed female, the lorn and lost *Camille*, it was objected that the details of her dissolution were somewhat too minutely described; certain pulmonary particulars of cough and hectic flush were regarded as slightly frightful, and even improper. A reality so sad as that of consumption was not the sort of thing that the people cared to study in their moments of recreation. In the present piece the disease which consumes the hero is artificial. He is the victim of poison, and there is in consequence a certain remoteness in the symptoms which raises them above the immediate contact of our antipathies. But the "hospital" details are none the less repulsive, and in gazing at the fourth and fifth acts, it is almost impossible to forget *Camille*. In the case of the latter patient her prostration came as an avenging fate for a career of infamy. It taught an old lesson with new emphasis, and was pitiable but politic. In the "Lady of St. Tropez," we look in vain for a motive sufficient to justify the death of the hero, and still more vainly for its poetic justice. His agonies appear to have been devised for the simple purpose of display, and of thus exciting sympathy on purely physical grounds.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK did the fullest justice to the *rôle* of *Maurice*. In the very trying scenes of the fourth and fifth acts, to which we have referred, he was all that could be desired—even by a medical student. Mrs. HOEY, who has a very ungrateful part, succeeded in bestowing on it an amount of interest which intrinsically it scarcely seemed to merit. Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. YOUNG and Mr. MOORE were respectively good, and Mr. NORTON, who "did" the villain, was bad. The character of *Antoine* is, in many respects, the most important in the play. In Mr. NORTON's hands it becomes an obtrusive reminiscence of Seven Dials. No mistake is more intolerable than the one which supposes that all "villains" must of necessity be "heavy."

The piece was received with favor, and will be repeated to-night.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE DEATH OF MR. HEIL.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday closed the inquest upon the body of J. F. HEIL, keeper of a lodging-house and restaurant, at No. 420 Broome-street, who was found dead a few days since upon the floor of his bedroom with his throat cut. From the fact that a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. JOHN BEACH, resulted in showing the presence of mineral poison in large quantities, in the stomach of deceased, the Coroner deferred the investigation, with the object of making a chemical analysis. This having been done, the poison was found to have been arsenic, and evidence was obtained making it probable that deceased had voluntarily taken it, with the view of destroying himself, but as it did not take immediate effect, he cut his throat. Deceased had, for some time previous to his death, lived unhappily with his wife, and that was undoubtedly the cause of his having committed suicide.

TROUBLE IN THE JEFFERSON MARKET COURT.—Capt. CAFFEY, of the Fifteenth Ward, yesterday morning brought the celebrated fillibuster Col. TITUS before Justice CONNOLLY at Jefferson Market, charged with disturbing the peace at the Helper meeting on Monday night. There has been some trouble brewing between the Captain and Justice CONNOLLY for some time past, and it yesterday reached a focus. Capt. CAFFEY proceeded to tell his story of the arrest, in a roundabout way, and the Justice interrupted him, saying that he would prefer to arrive at the facts by questioning him. Capt. CAFFEY declined to answer any questions until he had finished his story, whereupon the Justice discharged the prisoner. The Captain left the Court-room declaring that he would appeal to a higher authority.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Late on Monday afternoon, CHARLES HOOK, a German laborer employed in the large pork establishment of GEORGE D. CRAGIN & Co., No. 383 West Twelfth-street, fell into a vat of boiling-water, and before his associates could rescue him he was scalded in a terrible manner. The vat was used for scalding hogs, and the poor man was in the act of hoisting these dead animals out of it when he lost his balance and fell in. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where it was found that his injuries were of such a character that there was no possibility of his surviving them.

THE MARINE SOCIETY.—The Marine Society of this port has at present on the pension list fifty-nine widows—twenty-seven being of the highest grade, thirteen of the second grade, and nineteen of the lowest grade—receiving respectively $60, $70, $70 and $90 per annum. The funds of the Society, amounting to $58,200, are invested in bonds and mortgages at the rate of seven per cent. The income last year was $13,325 19, all of which was disbursed except a balance of $592 95. Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL has been reëlected President for 1861.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY IN THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—JAS. G. WILSON was taken before Justice OSBORNE's Court yesterday, charged with having committed an assault upon B. F. CHESEBOROUGH, a witness in the sewing-machine case, now under examination before United States Commissioner STILLWELL. The assault was made in the Commissioner's Office while the investigation was progressing. Justice OSBORNE held Mr. WILSON to bail in the sum of $250 to keep the peace.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Cushing, E. Baldwin, E. O. Tafts, E. Austin and Dr. J. N. Bowditch—all of Boston—are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Hon. Amos Kendall, lady and daughter, from Washington; Hon. A. S. Devine, of Elmira, N. Y.; J. McMurray, and Robert McGilroy, British Mail Agent, from Toronto, C. W.; and C. T. Richmond, of Chicago, are at the Astor House.

James Nicoll, D. Patton, and J. Shayless, of Quebec; O. Camerer, of Toronto; and P. L. Carter of Brantford, C. W.; are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major G. T. Beauregard, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, is at the Everett House.

Gen. D. D. Colton, of California; C. O. Chapin, of Massachusetts, and G. Butler, of Lander's Wagon-road Expedition, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. L. Lippold of Paris, and H. Keller, of Antwerp, are at the Hotel Diaz.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH MY BOY.—I cannot govern him. *Learn* how to *direct* him. You are endeavoring to restrain him. He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him into mischief wants direction, and a knowledge of this direction may be obtained by a Phrenological Examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.

The last photograph taken in America of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
For Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.

J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

PATRICK MCAVINNEY, No. 20 Luqueer-st., Brooklyn, had a virulent ulcer on the leg, for which he consulted the Surgeons of the Dispensary and those of Long Island College, without receiving benefit—a small pot of HOLLOWAY'S Ointment effected a thorough cure.

The Diseases which Affect Animal and Vegetable Life have in Brandreth's Pills their Efficient Remedy.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Destroy parasites. No disease of the skin, or of the bone, or even tumors can resist their continued influence. They purify the blood, cleanse the bowels, cure costiveness, removing and destroying all worms, whether tape, round, or pin. As an ANTI-BILIOUS PILL and LIVER MEDICINE, they have no equal. Nay, it is a fact which has received marked attention, that this medicine, applied in the form of a wash or powder, to trees, destroys all worms, or other parasites—so that apple, peach, and plum trees that are diseased, and even the vines of Madeira and France, may all be restored to health by the timely application of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

May not the health of mankind have more to do with the healthy development of the vegetable kingdom than may be generally supposed? It is now certain that in this case both animal and vegetable life derive power to resist diseased action from the same source, i. e.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st.,
Brandreth House, and
No. 4 Union-square, New-York,
at 25 cents per box, with directions

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st, Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Notes, &c., in elegant styles, also Note Paper, at low prices, colored and plain. See the Ribbon Knot for Wedding Cards and other novelties, at EVERDELL'S old store, No. 302 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—MAIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at Trinity Church, by Rev. W. G. Farrington, JOHN ANDERSON, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss MARGARET MAIN, late of Elgin, Scotland, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Main, of the Coast Guards.

MCALLISTER—STEINBRENNER.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Jan. 14, at St Andrew's Church, by Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., JOHN A MCALLISTER to ANNETTE C., daughter of the late F. W. Steinbrenner, of this City.

DIED.

WATSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 12, MARY MAIRS, wife of John Watson, Jr., in the 31st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 6 10th-st., near 6th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, Mr. JOHN M. SMITH, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 West 46th-st., near 7th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

CARLETON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, CATHARINE F., wife of Joshua Carleton, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 868 Broadway, this day (Wednesday,) the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

POST.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. MARY POST, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the Willett-st. M. E. Church, without further invitation.

You have gone, dear mother, from us now.
To God's law we meekly bow!
You'll wait in Heaven for your children dear;
While we must weep in sorrow here.

HERRICK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, KITTY PRICE, only child of William and Fannie P. Herrick, aged 1 year, 2 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother Mrs. Thomson Price, No. 57 9th-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, CHARLES LOVETT, son of Henry and Margaret L. Allen, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 138 Christopher-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 1½ o'clock.

BEMISS.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, ANNA DANFORTH BEMISS, aged 9 months and 20 days.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, CHARLES HENRY, youngest child of Chas. H. and S. L. Smith, aged 2 years.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, Herkimer-st., this morning, (Wednesday,) Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MCKEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, Mrs. CYNTHIA G., wife of William A. McKee, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyoerian Church, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av.

☞ Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

BAISLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 34 Court-st., MARY ELLENOR BIRD, wife of John Baisley.

The day of the funeral will be announced in afternoon papers.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 19 Monroe-place, on Monday, Jan. 14, suddenly, EDWARD S. HOWARD, of the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Co., in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Samuel H. and George Howard, are invited to attend his funeral, from "The Church on the Heights," Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock in the morning.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday morning, Jan. 14, ELIZABETH K., wife of Henry B. Johnson, and eldest daughter of Chas. M. Livingston, aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Washington-st.

SMITH.—In Port Chester, on Sunday morning, Mrs. MARY C. SMITH, aged 84 years.

Her friends and relatives, and those of Isaac Emmons and John Rudderow, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ Church Chapel, Division-av., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GILLENDER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, SUSAN, wife of Arthur Gillender.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In Eastchester, on Sunday, Jan. 13, at his residence, JOHN P. CLARK, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains leave New-Haven Railroad depot corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., for Mount Vernon, at 12½ P. M.; returning, leave Mount Vernon at 4½ P. M.

EGGERT.—In South Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, of typhoid fever, JANE FRANCES, youngest daughter of Dominick and Mary Ann B. Eggert, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Cathedral, Washington-st., Newark. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS CURED IN a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of TADMAN & CO.'S Camphor Cake, with Glycerine. Nos. 81 Bleecker-st. and 268 4th-av. By mail, 26 cents. Sold by Higby & Stearns, Detroit; W. King, Jr., Buffalo; and Buck & Raynor, Chicago.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 75, Jan. 15, 1861.
74, 61, 28, 36, 75, 2, 20, 43, 57, 56, 14, 64, 26.
Class No. 76, Jan. 15, 1861.
3, 1, 6, 30, 21, 15, 58, 5, 60, 40, 66, 13.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 15, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.

II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.

IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

NOTICE.—ALL LETTERS INTENDED FOR THE mail, ordering RUSHTON'S Pastilles—Troches—for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, must be directed to Broadway, corner of Canal and Barclay sts., and be prepaid with a blue stamp.

NEW BOOKS.

"A HIGHLY FINISHED WORK OF ART."

ART STUDIES.
THE OLD MASTERS OF ITALY.
PAINTING,
BY JAMES JACKSON JARVES.
Author of "Art Hints," "Parisian Sights," &c., &c.
WITH FORTY-THREE COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVINGS.

Small quarto, 525 pp., uncut	$6
Richly bound in morocco, gilt	9
India proof impressions, cloth, uncut	18

(We have but few of the "proof" copies remaining.)

"America has at last produced a writer who may help to educate her in art, guide her infant steps, and to point out the pit-falls that surround the pilgrim of Art."—*London Athenæum.*

"Next after Ruskin we are disposed to rank the author of 'Art Hints.'"—*North American Review.*

"There are few subjects connected with art in relation to its history, to matter, and to mind which Mr. Jarves does not touch upon, and with so much freshness of thought, enthusiasm tempered with judgment, and sensibility to the beautiful as to render his remarks no less pleasant to read than they are instructive."—*London Art Journal.*

"No work on Art at all comparable with this has ever been published on this side of the Atlantic."—*The World.*

"The tone and spirit of the work are pure and elevated and correct, and the views maintained by the author are such as will tend to give a right, healthy and noble direction to the study of Art—a study whose full and wholesome development is calculated to exercise a mighty influence on the public welfare and social happiness of our country."—*Boston Post.*

DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

THACKERAY AND BULWER.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXXIX.] CONTENTS. [FEBRUARY.

A PEEP AT WASHOE. By J. ROSS BROWNE.—(*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Carson Valley—An Old Friend—Holding on to it—Croppings—Honest Miner—A Gloomy Prospect—Mount Ophir—The Flowery Diggings—Return from Washoe—Outgoing and Incoming—The Jew's Boots—Snow Slide—The Grade—Return to San Francisco—Reading Extra Bulletin.
TO RED RIVER AND BEYOND.—(*Concluded.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Jean Battiste Wilkie—Cathedral of St. Boniface—Fort Garry—Residence of J. H. Harriott—Lower Fort Garry—St. Andrew's Church The Kirk—Bishop Anderson's Church—Old Mill—View near Fort Garry—Otter Tail to Crow Wing—Fording Red Lake River—Otter Tail City—Buffalo Skull.
MORE ABOUT SPIDERS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Lycosa Gyraphora—Nest of Lycosa—Thoridion Schizopods—Nest of Thoridion—Clubiona Filices—Nest of Clubiona—Epeira Filices—Ctenus Tangeneus—Clubiona Agaricus—Drasseus and Epeira—The Fight—Epeira Fasciata—Thoridion Migratum—Phalangium—Another Fight—Lycosa Noctes—Lycosa Violaceus—Tegenaria Textura—Nests of Lycosa and Tegenaria—Mandibles and Eyes—Palpi.
SAINT BARBARA.
BATTLE GOSSIP.
THE SKATERS.
COUSIN MAURICE.
A MOST FORTUNATE MAN.
THE HAUNTED AND THE HAUNTERS. By Sir E. BULWER LYTTON.
INTROSPECTION. By GEORGE ARNOLD.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
CHAPTER I. Doctor Fell.
CHAPTER II. At School and at Home.
CHAPTER III. A Consultation.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Going Down to Jericho—Doctor Fell—Master and Pupil—The Skeleton in the Closet.
THE DUELISTS. By Sir E. BULWER LYTTON.
PORTRAIT OF A RUSSIAN GENTLEMAN.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
LITTLE DAUGHTER.
ILLUSTRATIONS: In haste—A Fine Girl—Weighing—The Nurse—Takes Notice—Can Use her Hands—Can Walk—Her Treasures—Papa at Work—At Play—Matutinal.
FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS: Morning Negligee—Under-Sleeve—Boy's Costume—Infant's Robe.

Mr. Thackeray's new story is commenced in this Number of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is here printed simultaneously with its publication in England, from advance sheets furnished to the Publishers by the author. The admirers of "Pendennis" and "The Newcomes" will be glad to renew, in the opening chapters, their acquaintance with their old friends, Arthur Pendennis, Laura, and the Major; and the circle will doubtless be enlarged in the succeeding portions of the Story.

The publishers have also made arrangements with the author of "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss," for a new story for the Magazine.

A Series of Illustrated Papers, describing Life, Character and Scenery in every part of the American Continent, from Labrador to Oregon, prepared from personal experience by favorite authors and artists, is in preparation, and will appear from time to time.

A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will be a desirable acquisition to any public or private library. Besides the Tales, Poems and Essays which form the leading features of Periodical Literature, each number of the Magazine has contained articles of permanent value. Nearly two hundred papers, illustrated by more than two thousand Engravings, have been devoted to American History, Biography, Industry, Character and Scenery. Each of our great agricultural staples has been made the subject of elaborate articles. The results of the explorations of travelers in regions heretofore undescribed have been carefully epitomised. The "Literary Notices" embody impartial estimates of more than two thousand books, comprising almost every work of any value which has been issued from the American press during the last ten years. The "Monthly Record of Current events," though filling a small space in each number, contains matters sufficient to fill several volumes. Every event of historical importance is here noted; it furnishes a more complete history of the last ten years than can be found in any other accessible shape.

The Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, aware of its permanent value, have electrotyped every page. They can, therefore, supply any number from the beginning upon the following terms:

Any Number will be sent by mail, post-paid, for twenty-five cents. Any Volume, comprising six Numbers, neatly bound in cloth, will be sent by mail, to any part of the United States within 3,000 miles of New-York, post-paid, for two dollars per Volume. Complete sets will be sent by Express, the freight at the charge of the purchaser, at a discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above rate. Twenty-one Volumes, bound uniformly, extending from June, 1850, to November, 1860, are now ready.

TERMS.

One copy for one year	$3
Two copies for one year	5
Three or more copies for one year (each)	2

And an extra copy, gratis, for every Club of EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY, together, one year, $4.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

NEWSPAPER INTEREST FOR SALE—$1,700.—For this amount of cash, half the interest in one of the best paying weekly Republican papers in the Northwest can be purchased. The material is in excellent condition, and the business rapidly increasing. This interest is well worth $2,500, and is a chance rarely met with. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Address WILLIAM TEBB, Grand Haven, Michigan.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—Just published, in neat pamphlet form. Single copies 3 cents; $2 per hundred. The trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st., or by the Publishers, FRANCIS HART & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.
For COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle; sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, 245 Grand-st.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of the Alleged Robbers at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

FIFTH DAY—CONTINUED.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Jan. 14, 1861.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, Dr. Alexander Hugart was recalled, and the cross-examination continued by Mr. Seward.

Don't know whether I wrote the prescription for Andrew Roberts with a steel pen or not. [Witness was requested to write the same date with a steel pen, which he did.]

John Heyburn sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Smith—Am in the boot and shoe business at No. 301 Hudson-street; know both the Roberts; saw Andrew Roberts in the month of April last, at his house, No. 41 King-street; he was lying in his bed; went there with two pair of gaiters for Mrs. Samuel Roberts; fix the date of my visit by my books; [book produced with the following entry: "April 14, two pairs Congress gaiters, 12s. each."]

Henry Hankey sworn: Keep an oyster saloon at No. 119½ Bowery; in April last tended bar on corner of Spring and Mercer-street; lodged at No. 41 King-street; Andrew Roberts was sick from the 13th of April, and was confined to his bed over a week; I went, at request of Mrs. Samuel Roberts, for Dr. Hugart; think I went for the Doctor four times; Roberts had a severe cold with pain in his side; I have known Mr. Kinney for about four years; have seen him and Andrew Roberts riding out together very often within the last eighteen months, should think twenty or thirty times; have seen that box before the green box resembling the safe before mentioned;) saw it first in July; it was not painted when I saw it; the day after the Express robbery I was in Andrew Roberts' room and Mrs. Roberts' was reading an account of the robbery from the *Evening Express*; he had then been sick three or four days; Kinney called on me two or three weeks ago with another man; he called me into the back room, and told me that it was an officer that came in with him; I said to him, "I understand you are going to swear against the Roberts;" he said, "Yes," he was; "Why," says I, "you know they were not there at the time;" he said he didn't care a d—n,—that he was going to save himself, and this was the only way he could do it; have known Andrew Roberts to have large sums of money at different times, ever since I have been acquainted with him, in sums of $2,000 to $3,000 at a time.

Cross-examined—Did not shut the door of the room where I went in with Kinney; I did not tell Kinney on that occasion that the Roberts were afraid he was going to "blow;" don't recollect the dates of the times I went after Dr. Hugart; only recollect from the account of the robbery in the *Evening Express*; the man I tended bar for was Mr. Dalley; the saloon was formerly kept by Saml. W. Roberts; don't know who keeps it now; I slept at No. 41 King-street from last Winter up to the middle of October; saw the box spoken of all the time I was there; I slept with Andrew Roberts; can't swear positively that this is the box I saw; when Andrew was sick I went up stairs to sleep.

To the Judge—Don't know the object of Kinney and the officer coming to the saloon; they took a drink and left.

Henry Sanford sworn—Have conversed three or four times with Kinney since he testified in this case; don't know in whose charge he has been since he has been here as a witness.

Mrs. Samuel Roberts sworn—I am the wife of Samuel Roberts; have resided at No. 41 King-street two years next May; Andrew Roberts is my brother-in-law; he has lived with me six or seven years; Andrew was sick through nearly all the month of April last; had been complaining for a year; I wrote a note to Dr. Hugart to come and see him; sent it by Mr. Hankey, who lodged at our house; the Doctor called on him four or five times; I remember reading an account of the Express robbery in Andrew's room; he had then been sick three or four days; think I read it from the *Evening Express*; Andrew was taken sick on the 13th or 14th of April; had been complaining of severe cold and pains for several weeks before he was taken sick; I remember the shoes being sent to me from Heyburn's on Saturday; I wore them on Sunday; (green box shown to witness;) have seen that box at my house in June or July; it was not painted then; I painted it myself; I did it at the same time I painted my bath-tub; I gave Andrew his medicine while he was sick myself; I have white tea-cups and coffee-cups in my house; originally had seven tea-cups and saucers and six coffee-cups and six saucers; now have six tea-cups and seven saucers, and five coffee cups and six saucers; (shown a basket found in the field;) never had such a basket as that in my house; I was arrested in New-York and taken to the City Hall; they refused to let me see counsel; I was taken to the Prison and searched; a man, said to belong to Adams Express, accompanied me.

Cross-examined—My old family physician was Dr. Geo. Bensal—he is now dead—was never in the habit of getting butter and produce from Porter Kellogg; (shown the inside of the box with a cleat on the lid;) the cleat was on the lid of the box when I saw it; was at No. 41 King street when my husband was arrested; don't recollect saying then that a tin-box found there was Mr. Haekey's; had just been to my husband's father's, in Maine, when I was arrested.

Re-direct—The box was used as a tool-chest, when it was at our house.

E. P. Cooley sworn—Reside in New-York; am manufacturer of corn brooms and brushes; know Andrew Roberts; have seen him have from $50 to $3,000 in his possession previous to the time of the robbery; have seen Kinney and Roberts ride out together several times within two or three years; I knew Mr. Hoyt who testified on Saturday; saw him in New-York in April last; can't fix the day; saw him with Samuel Roberts at a saloon on the corner of Thompson and Fourth streets in the evening.

Samuel W. Roberts sworn—I was one of the defendants on trial in this case at the commencement of the trial; have been in jail in Bridgeport for the last two months; my brother Andrew was sick at my house in April last; had been sick three or four days when I went to order the shoes sent to my wife; Dr. Hugart attended him (shown the box;) have seen that box before; think I first saw it in June or July last; at that time it was not painted.

Cross-examined—I made an affidavit in New-York on a motion to discharge the attachment against my brother's property.

D. H. Wade sworn—Until present month I kept a drinking saloon in Sixth-avenue; know Andrew Roberts and Kinney; have seen them riding out together I should think a dozen times within the last Summer; saw Mr. Hoyt on the evening of — April last at my saloon, corner of Fourth and Thompson streets; Samuel Roberts was with him.

Q. Was anything said on that occasion about Andrew Roberts' health? A. There was.

The defence proposed to show what was said, but the Court excluded the evidence.

Was in habit of seeing Andrew Roberts frequently; but did not see him in the middle of April for several days; he didn't call as usual, and I heard the reason spoken of.

Cross-examined—Can't give the dates when I saw Kinney and Roberts riding out together.

Re-direct—Have seen Andrew have sums from $1 to $2,000 at various times before the 16th of April.

Mr. Smith here stated that the defence had got through with the evidence so far as the defendant Andrew Roberts was concerned, and the Court adjourned to dinner.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Loomis, for the defence, stated that it had been admitted by the prosecution that Mr. Kellogg was not in Connecticut on the 16th of April—the date of the robbery.

The State's Attorney denied having made any such admission, but said he had only stated to defendant's counsel that the prosecution did not intend to produce any witnesses to prove his presence here on that date.

Mr. Loomis said they could easily prove that he was not here, but in order to save Mr. Kellogg expense, they had not summoned the witnesses, supposing that the fact was conceded.

Mrs. Roberts recalled—It was eight or ten days from the time Andrew was taken sick before he went out doors.

Silas C. Booth sworn—Am a crockery dealer; [teacups shown to witness, together with the broken piece found in the field resembling them]—have imported that kind of ware for about five years; our house has imported in last five years 500 crates of that kind of ware.

Cross-examined—We import that ware into New-York; the house is located in Bridgeport; never sold a crate of this ware to Mrs. Roberts, nor any portion of a crate.

John G. Brown sworn—Soon after the arrest of the Roberts, in conversation with Mr. Treat and Mr. Parrot about this case at the jail in this town, Mr. Parrot said that they would convict them at all hazard; that it was for the interest of the Company to do so.

Mr. Mill sworn—Am the jailor in this town; Mr. Parrot, in conversation, told me that I had no right to admit counsel or any one else to see the prisoners, without a permit from the Company; he said it was "our interest" to convict the prisoners at all hazards; "What," said I, "if they are innocent?" "They are not innocent," said he.

Cross-examined—Once received money from Mr. Roberts to pay my expenses to New-York; I was going on my own business, but he wanted me to do some business for him, and paid my fare.

Re-direct—I received instructions not to let any communications go from the prisoners to any one; after the first ten days, I was instructed to let counsel see the prisoners.

It was here agreed between counsel that a reward of $5,000 was offered for the discovery of the robbers of the safe.

Samuel M. Shaw sworn—Reside at Alfred, Me.; know Andrew Roberts; know of an arrangement for him to be at Alfred in September last to attend to a lawsuit that was pending there; Andrew was in the habit of coming to Maine every Summer; always had large rolls of money with him.

Samuel W. Roberts recalled—Andrew was confined to the house about a week before he went out.

Cross-examined—Should think it was three or four days after the 16th before he went out doors.

Dr. Milton W. Gray sworn—Reside on Staten Island; have an office at No. 640 Broadway; am a practicing physician; have known Porter Kellogg 14 years; saw him in New-York in the middle of June last; he had a very sore hand; I prescribed for it; it was a maturated sore on the back of his hand—had the appearance of having been of long standing; I considered it a form of erysipelas.

Cross-examined—I know Louis Stebbins; think Kellogg and Stebbins met at my office at the time Kellogg had a sore hand; couldn't tell with certainty from the appearance of the hand how long the sore had been there.

Re-direct—Kellogg was in New-York at the time the Japanese were there; he has been in New-York more or less every year since I have been there, and always called on me; I used to board with him in Springfield, Mass.

Officer John McCord sworn: Am a Detective Police man in New-York; have been connected with the Police Department since 1845; four or five other Detectives are here from New-York; I was summoned here by Mr. Spooner.

The defence here rested their case.

Mr. Hoyt, Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad, was then called for the prosecution, and gave the time-table of the Road on the 15th of April; trains run in the afternoon at 3:15, 3:50, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30; the express train from Boston arrives at Bridgeport about 9 o'clock.

Dr. Crieff, sworn—Have been practicing physician in New-York 25 years; know the Roberts; the younger Roberts (Andrew) paid me $8 on the 20th of April last; he paid me the money in a saloon corner of Mercer and Spring streets; the bill was for attending a little blind girl.

Cross-examined—It was a case of charity, and Mr. Roberts paid for the attendance as such.

A. L. Kinney, recalled—It was on the 18th or 19th of April that I called at the house of Andrew Roberts, about the middle of the afternoon; when I went to Hankey's saloon with Officer Van Voorhies, Hankey took me one side, and I asked him how the boys were; he said they were afraid of me; I told him they needn't be, for I hadn't sworn to anything.

The testimony was here closed with the exception of one or two witnesses for the prosecution, who had not yet arrived, and whom they reserved the right to call in case they came in time.

It being 4½ P. M., the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the summing up will commence. Counsel on both sides have stipulated to occupy only two and a half hours each, so that the trial will undoubtedly be finished to-morrow.

News from Hayti.

Hayti journals to Dec. 8 have been received.

Le Progres, of Port-au-Prince, date of Nov. 24, announces in most jubilant language the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, calling him the great Abolitionist, the true Republican, the predestined philanthropist, and calls upon the cities and towns, hills and valleys of Hayti to send up a combined shout of joy.

Le Progres advocates the thorough union of Hayti.

M. LAFORESTRIE, Comptroller-General of Customs, had recently died.

The Lamartine subscription was progressing.

Le Progres, of Dec. 1, has quite full details of the American news, and is evidently puzzled what to make of the Southern news.

The production of coffee is strongly urged upon the Haytians.

Le Progres, in view of the prevailing prejudice against color, urges advancement in knowledge, in art, and in commerce upon Haytians, that they may prove by their works their aptitude for civilization.

The Convention between the Pope and President GEFFRARD is published. The Convention relates to the organization and regulation of the Catholic religion in Hayti.

PERSONAL

W. W.—DON'T SEND ANY MORE LETTERS. GEO. W. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
THE KNICKERBOCKER,
FOR FEBRUARY,
Contains:
THE REVELATIONS OF WALL-STREET;
A Thrilling History of Business life in New-York City,
By RICHARD B. KIMBALL, Esq.,
Author of "St. Leger," &c.
FAUNTLEROY VERRIAN'S FATE,
By HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.
An article on
THE OPERA,
By RICHARD GRANT WHITE, Esq.
And Contributions in Prose and Verse by
Miss CATHERINE M. SEDGWICK,
JOHN TREAT IRVING,
FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN,
CHARLES G. LELAND,
THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH,
RICHARD H. STODDARD,
HENRY W. ROCKWELL,
And other eminent writers.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3 PER YEAR.
J. R. GILMORE,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
For Sale by all News Dealers.

A NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MINISTERING CHILDREN," &c.
ENGLISH YEOMEN,
From the Life in the Nineteenth Century, by MARIA LOUISE CHARLESWORTH, author of "Ministering Children," &c., 12mo., with select frontispiece and vignette, $1.
Just published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway.
IN A FEW DAYS.
THE GRAPES OF ESHCOL, by Rev. Dr. MACDUFF, author of "The Words of Jesus," "Morning and Night Watches," &c.
THE CITIES OF REFUGE—A Sunday book for little children, by the same.
HELP HEAVENWARD—By Rev. Dr. WINSLOW.
MEMOIR OF SANDEMAN—By BONAR.
ANNALS OF THE RESCUED—By Mrs. WIGHTMAN.
TRUE MANHOOD—By Rev. W. LANDELLS.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE
THAN SILVER OR GOLD,
BECAUSE
IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK;
REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS
ORIGINAL PURITY AND VIGOR.
It is
PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR,

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND IRREGULARITIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety!

There is no mistake about it!!

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!

MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they, too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always viligant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

Read what the Press say, after thoroughly testing the matter, and no one can have a doubt.

Prof. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is a genuine medicine of real merit, pleasant to the taste, and invigorating to the system. While it purifies the blood and soothes the nervous irritation, it aids the organs of digestion to perform their functions, and resist the assault of disease. It is a chemical compound so skillfully combined that while it exhilarates it does not provoke the lassitude which usually follows excitement. A tonic, composed exclusively of vegetable matter it is absolutely beneficial, and no ill effects can possibly accompany its use. It is an infallible and speedy remedy for Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Falling of the Womb, and other delicate diseases to which woman is subject. For Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Consumption, and a host of evils flesh is heir to, it is a certain cure.—*St. Louis Morning Herald.*

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

☞ At No. 444 Broadway, all the Family and Patent Medicines constantly on hand. Always fresh and genuine.

Sold also at retail by A. B. SANDS & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New-England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS AND PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 13 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK

PRICE, ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.

MARINE SOCIETY.—THE NINETY-FIRST annual meeting of the Marine Society of New-York was held at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts., on Monday evening, Jan. 14, 1861. Present the President and the officers, with a large number of members; and after transacting the ordinary business of the Society they proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, agreeable to the provisions of the charter, which resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen, viz.:

For President—Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
For Vice-President—Capt. JOHN M. FERRIER.
For Second Vice President—Capt. THOMAS DUNHAM.
For Treasurer—Capt. JAMES COPLAND.
For Secretary—Capt. JOSEPH TINKHAM.
For Attorney—DANIEL LORD, Esq.

The President then nominated the following members to compose the Standing Committee for the ensuing year, who were on motion duly confirmed, viz.:

Capt. John M. Ferrier,	Capt. George Briggs,
Capt. Thomas Dunham,	Capt. A. Proal,
Capt. James Copland,	Capt. William H. Meny,
Capt. Samuel Candler,	Capt. William H. Allen,
Capt. Joseph Tinkham,	Capt. John P. Jones,
Capt. Jeremiah Briggs,	Capt. Olney W. Lovett.

Capt. A. B. Clark,

Capt. JAMES COPLAND was duly appointed Collector for the ensuing year.

Attest, JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Eighth Ward Republican Association, at Head-quarters, No. 178 Prince-st., on Monday evening, the 14th inst., the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION,
1861.

For President,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY.

Vice-Presidents.	*Delegates.*
Wm. Tucker,	John E. Ayres,
Anthony Reisinger.	Daniel Mooney,
J. W. Kellog,	James H. Corwin,
Wm. Mayeareau,	G. M. Ottignon,
Francis Martin,	Boniface Jorden,
H. Gugelmann,	Edward King,
G. H. Smith,	William Pye,
George Klein,	James McCormick,
Owen Lyons,	D. R. Davis,
S. D. Brauge,	Charles Koch,
C. S. Thompson,	William Brown,
A. Kehr,	John Forshay,

Secretaries,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS McDOUGAL.
Treasurer,
ABRAHAM T. BIKER.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed,

M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 345 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

KINDLING WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN ten or more boxes are ordered. Oak and pine by the load, which, if desired, will be sawed or sawed and split, at small costs, at yard foot of East 23d-st. Address C. COLLINS.

SECOND-HAND SAFE WANTED.—LARGE size. Address Room No. 27, International Hotel, giving name of maker, size and price, and where it may be seen.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—$50 CASH WILL BE GIVEN for a Notary's commission for New-York City. Address NOTARY, Box 108 *Times* Office, for eight days.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 427 next door to the corner of 31st-st., on the 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young girl; good references. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or to do plain cooking for a small family. Call at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a young woman who has good City references. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with children. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. The best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waiter-girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 1st-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; has good City reference. Call at No. 10 Essex-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; or as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 513 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th st., second floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROtestant woman as cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable young woman; is a good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American style of cooking; wages $10. Also, a thorough experienced parlormaid; wages $7; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of French cooking, all kinds of jellies and creams; also a good baker; good City reference; apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., third floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable Scotch woman as first-class cook; City reference given. Call at No. 153 West 21st-st., next door to the church.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED woman, understanding her business thoroughly, known to me for many years, wishes a situation as cook. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A GERMAN Protestant young girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work and make herself useful; no objection to wages; would rather have a good and steady place; has good reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a chambermaid and waitress' place; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOKS, &c.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOmen want situations, to cook, wash and iron; can take the charge of milk and butter; have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook and washer and ironer in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 141 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a steady, respectable Protestant young woman, in City or country; is a good cook and excellent laundress; can do all kinds of housework; is willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—Situation as above wanted by a lady fully qualified to take entire charge of a household; is an experienced teacher of vocal and instrumental music, and English education; wishes to make her talents available in a gentleman's family. References first class. Address Box No. 3,792 Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 Ludlow-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 68 North Moore-st.

AS HOUSE WORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with good reference, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, an excellent baker of bread, pies, &c., and a splendid getter up of linens; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED AS lady's maid, by a young lady who has lived in Paris several years, in the highest families; speaks the English, German and French languages; having received a good education, she is perfectly competent to instruct young children; she is a good hairdresser and dressmaker. Best of City references given. Apply for three days at No. 78 4th-av., at Mrs. O'Brien's.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as laundress, and understands fluting; or to take charge of a baby, and can assist in doing plain sewing; can come well recommended. Call at No 232 West 39th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable English woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; is capable of taking an infant from the mouth. Good City reference. Address M. C., No. 103 Greenwich-st., near Rector.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference. Apply in the Millinery store, No. 308 4th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIRous of procuring a situation for a reliable and experienced woman as infant's nurse; she is a Protestant, and will be highly recommended in every particular. Apply at No. 58 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress; one who thoroughly understands the dressmaking, and who is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home for the Winter. Inquire at No. 19 Marion-st., in the shoe-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTed for a first-rate seamstress, a young woman of excellent character. Apply at No. 23 Washington-place, to her present employers, to whom she refers.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, for a competent, neat girl, who can be well recommended from her present place, No. 93 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble English woman, 28 years of age, a situation as waitress in a gentleman's family; has good recommendations. Address, or call, A. B., at Mrs. Gallier's, 122 East 19th-st., New-York, for two days, basement.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND in great abundance and variety, including German, French, English, Scotch, &c., may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors East of Broadway, formerly Bible House.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bar-tender, in a saloon or grocery-store; country or city reference given. Address R. S. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of long experience in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or address M. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant single man wishes a situation as coachman, to take care and drive one or a pair, which he perfectly understands; will be found every way suitable; left on account of the family moving to the City; has references to that effect, and several others of the best quality. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a sober, steady man a situation; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden, hot-beds and grapevines; has four years' reference. Address M., Box, No. 202 *Times* Office for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY, respectable German Protestant man, who speaks English well, desires a situation in City or country, any distance, in the above capacity; is an excellent hand over horses, and a first-class coachman; has the best of references; is willing to be generally useful. Apply or direct to No. 84 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman and groom; has had long experience in Europe, and in this country; is willing to make himself useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. J. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk and make himself generally useful about his employer's place; his character will be found satisfactory. Address M. M., Box 198 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; greenhouse, grapery, hot and cold, flower and vegetable gardening; also, the laying out of new places; has the very best of reference from his last and former employers, for capability and character. Address J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a young Protestant single German man, as gardener and farmer; good references will be given from his last employer. Call at 218 West 37th-st.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom, or groom and coachman by a young man a short time in this country; is a good groom; or would work at anything that he could make a living at. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—COOK, &C.—A SCOTCHMAN and his wife want situations; the man understands farming in all its branches; has been coachman and gardener for two years; his wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do general housework if required; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from their last places. Can be seen for four days at No. 128 19th-st., three doors west from 7th av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; of good character and capability; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th st., in the butcher store.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH City reference from his last place, where he lived for some years. Apply, for two days, in Anderson's China-store, No. 950 Broadway, near 23d-st.

HELP WANTED.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN OR WOMAN, who thoroughly understands the business, and can give good City references. Apply at No. 36 East 14th st., southwest corner University-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the lowest market prices, a large stock of Family Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Plaid, Plain and Striped Muslins, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tarlatans and Organdies for Evening Dresses. Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, of all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH,
In liquidation of the estate of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At No. 581 Broadway,
Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 7.

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
The stock consists in part of
Rich Plain, Figured and EVENING SILKS,
by the yard and in robes,
POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES,
VELOURS, CLOAKS,
REPS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASK and DAMASK,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.,
SHAKER, SAXONY and WELSH FLANNELS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
200 pieces FRENCH DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool PLAIDS, at 25c. per yard.
100 pieces all Wool Printed FRENCH MERINOES, at 50c. per yard.
1,000 dresses 4-4 BRITISH CALICOES, at $1 50 per dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen first quality of ladies' KID GLOVES, at 75c. per pair.
Also,
A large lot of SILKS at 50c., 62½c. and 75c. per yard.

The whole must be sold by Feb. 1, next, as the store has been let, and the business must be closed.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
BALMORAL SKIRTS
Ever Exhibited in New-York,
Will Open, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS,
3 yards wide, $1 12½.
1,50 BALMORAL SKIRTS,
4 yards wide, $1 50.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!
ELEGANT WHITE CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED BEST QUALITY 12½ cents. Just received a large assortment tinsel, shaded and tiger; also, patterns, needles, canvas, and slippers. Saxony yarn, all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 15 cents, worth 50 cents; a great variety of fancy goods and small wares. A. ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st, next to the jeweler's store.

DAMAGED MUSLINS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Satinets, Black Silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected dissolution of the Union, and presuming that New-York will be a Free City, the

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY

Have received instructions to sell at any sacrifice their stock of made-up

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

which is hereby offered at retail, at an immense reduction from former prices, for a short time only.

Apply at No. 54 Broadway.

MARK J. KING.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BELOW COST.
THE UNION. THE WHOLE UNION.
NOW AND FOREVER.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, or to purchase on easy terms, three small, narrow English-basement houses, adjoining, in a good location, suitable for residences for first-class tenants. Houses 12½ feet wide and having but one story above parlors will do. Such as are unfinished, and could be fitted up to suit the advertiser, would be preferred. Address A. M. Z., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating location.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, is desirous of meeting a person having an unoccupied house in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn, with a view of letting it furnished, and occupying a part of it. For further particulars, inquire at No. 41 4th-st., New-York, of E. A. MUNSON.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PRESERVE
YOUR
STOVES
USE
LEADBEATER'S

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER, ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☞ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A quiet, comfortable home, can obtain a large, handsome room in a private house, owned by the occupant, having gas, bath and grate; location below 4th-st., West side. Price, with board, (late dinner,) $4 each, per week; references exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, COMPLETELY-FURnished house wanted, by a family of three; or would board a gentleman and wife till 1st May, in compensation for rent. Location must be respectable, and terms moderate. Address for ten days, L. T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LADY COULD ACCOMMODATE a few parties with very well-furnished pleasant rooms in suite or single, with or without private table, on very advantageous terms. House first-class. Apply at No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, desiring pleasant rooms in a modern house, with good board, may find the desired accommodation by applying at 184 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and home comforts, at No. 23 West 22d-st. Respectable reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—To let with full board, an elegant suite of rooms on second story, fronting on Washington-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED FOR A gentleman and wife, and daughter, four years old, with nurse. Dinner at night. Rooms on second floor. Address H. C. H., Box No. 1,485 New-York Post-office, with terms, location, and full particulars. No other communications will be noticed.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family would let to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms on second floor, with full or partial board; house is desirably located, and convenient to cars; terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 Lafayette-av.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BEDROOM, on the first floor, with full board, to let; also rooms for single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS EXPERIENCED in dressmaking and all kinds of sewing wishes a home; is willing to sew in exchange for her board; references if required. Address T. A. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN OR New-York, by a young German gentleman, in a social, refined and religious American family. The very best of references given and required. Address, stating terms and particulars, A. R., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

NO. 2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A fine suite of rooms to rent on the first and third floors, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway, and opposite Madison Park. Private table furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $2,000. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front and brick houses; also, two handsome cottages and a number of floors, suitable for small families, all in choice locations and at rents to suit the times. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE EXtensive manufacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., covering both lots; they are well lighted, and near Broadway and Canal-st. Address, by post, MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, HOUSE No. 13 Carrol-place, (Bleecker st.,) suitable for business purposes; possession at once. Apply to MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 229 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARM WANTED IN ORANGE OR DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Wanted, a farm of about 80 acres, in either of the above counties; must have good house, barns, &c., and not be over two or three miles from dépôt. Address FARM, stating price and particulars, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM OF 100 acres, with good buildings, in a very healthy location, two miles from Rahway, N. J. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, or apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to

JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

INSTRUCTION.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 46 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st, JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as daily governess in a family; she will teach her own language, French and music, and can give the best of references. Call upon or address Miss LETSEIZER, No. 166 West 33d-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young American lady of the highest respectability, amiable, educated, and refined, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess or housekeeper. Address, for three days, Miss ADA HOWARD, Station E.

FRENCH OR ENGLISH TAUGHT.—AT pupil's residence, by an educated gentleman; his method is so impressive that any one can speak in a short time: free trial, and references given. Address E. O., Station D.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class four-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; house in good repair; lot 25x98 feet. For particulars inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500.—CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a light, genteel, and very profitable office business, fully established, and making money; will be associated with an unexceptionable party. Address OFFICE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF CROCKERY, GLASS, China and Plated ware, in all its varieties, with store fixtures, and lease of store. Location first-rate for wholesale and retail. Apply to M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK. THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant English and Swiss watches, being part of the stock of one of our largest importing houses, consisting in part of hunting and open cases, English patent levers, with all the late improvements, made by Joseph Johnson, Evans, Cooper, and other celebrated makers; hunting and open case patent and detached levers, duplex and chronometer watches, by the best Swiss makers, all in 18 carat gold cases; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' watches in various styles; also, a large stock of silver hunting and open case patent and detached levers. The whole to be peremptorily sold, by order of B. M. JUDSON, Receiver.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WILDER'S PATENT SAFES, ALLEN'S STEAM GAUGES, HOYT'S WATER GAUGES, &c.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 146 Chambers-st. The above goods, consisting of ten Wilder's Safes, sizes from No. 1 to 7 inclusive, also ten of Allen's Gauges, from No. 1 to 3 inclusive, also a lot of parlor skates, also the fixtures of the store, consisting of two upright double desks, office desks, office table, railing, chairs, stools, stove and fixtures, &c. By order of
A. S. SULLIVAN, Esq., Assignee,
No. 59 William-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. A collection of fine ancient and modern oil paintings, comprising landscapes marines cattle pieces, &c., among which will be found a landscape signed by J. Doughty, from scenes from Dumas' Mosquetaries, by Lecompte, two fine interiors by Willems, and other fine paintings by Dillens, Krymo, Oshade, Redig and other well known artists. To be positively sold without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., a superb assortment of first-class manufactured Furs—every article made expressly for City trade,—warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Sable ditto, Stone Marten ditto, Real Fitch ditto, Siberian Squirrel ditto, Siberian Squirrel-belly ditto, Imitation Fitch ditto, Chinchella ditto, large and small sizes Rock Marten ditto. Misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Also, gents' Caps, Collars and Gloves of various kinds, forming, as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Several very fine Portland made sleighs, with one and two seats; also, silver-plated and white metal sleigh-bells.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 16, AT 1 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., positive sale of two very fine two-seated park phaetons; three City-made road wagons, very stylish; six top-buggies; one large double sleigh, with complete set of lap robes; one single sleigh; sets of double and single harness, bells, blankets, robes, whalebone whips, &c. The above goods are all in good order, and they will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

ALSO.

A City-built close carriage, built by Wood Brothers, been used but very little, and in first-rate order, built for a family in this City, who have no further use for it; cost $1,500.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.,
FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large assortment of superior
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of Hudson's Bay Sables, Mink, Fitch, &c., in Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., manufactured for the City trade of the very best materials, and warranted in every particular.

ALSO,

An assortment of Sleigh, Carriage, Lap and Buffalo Robes.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, and Rubbers at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16th, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising Men's, Boys' and Youth's Rubber Boots; Men's Hair and Buffalo Over Shoes; also, a general assortment of first-class goods. Sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the northwest corner of 3d-av and 28th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE—THIS DAY, AT C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s. The balance of stock, consisting of crockery, glass, china, plated-ware, cutlery, bronzes, &c., &c., will be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock. The sale being peremptory, affords housekeepers, &c., a first-rate opportunity to get goods at their own prices.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' double-sole water-proof boots.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Beckley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of October, 1860.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
o31-law12wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.
JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O10-law6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.
JOHN N. CHESTER, } Executors.
W. W. CHESTER, }
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.
WM. KUTRUFF, } Executors.
CHARLES WILHELMS, }
ja16—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
a15-law6mW*

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PARK BANK, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860:

RESOURCES.		
1. Loans and Discounts		$7,859,592 45
2. Overdrafts		9,266 59
3. Due from Banks		228,218 84
4. Due fm the Directors of the Bk	$243,886 78	
5. Due from Brokers	12,400 00	
6. Real Estate		135,284 48
7. Specie		2,076,762 29
8. Cash Items, viz. Checks, &c., on Banks for Exchanges		475,576 74
9. Stocks		225,500 00
10. Loss and Expense Account		59,996 64
Total		$11,070,198 03
LIABILITIES.		
1. Capital		$2,000,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$200,000	
Less Notes on hand	36,423—	163,577 00
3. Profits		294,134 27
4. Due to Banks		2,007,602 86
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		4,464,701 08
7. Due Depositors on demand		2,139,431 82
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		751 00
Total		$11,070,198 03

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—REUBEN W. HOWES, President, and CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. (Signed.)
R. W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by Reuben W. Howes, and affirmed by Charles A. Macy, the 15th day of January, 1861.
JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., Notary Public.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861. }

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383 108 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the TrustMortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,

GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reëlected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1861. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President. HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—No. 71 John-st., New-York. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the choice of nine trustees and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Per order.
T. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to their election for Directors, on the 8th inst., E. T. BACKHOUSE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. A. S. Crowell, who declined reëlection. HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

$120.000 ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN—In moderate amounts; also, $50,000 and $60,000 in one or two sums.
ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DIVIDENDS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place. }

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours. on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock; also an Interest Dividend, to date, on Scrip, payable on demand. C. F. BLODGET, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America

DIVIDENDS.

86TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, BLEECKER-ST., NEW- }
YORK, Jan. 9, 1861. }

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3. 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the nett profits of the last six months payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owing."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendation and the support of the entire Medical Faculty of Paris. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address
Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female complaints generally. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering may consult Dr. Ward in confidence, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 31st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.
(Signed.) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C. $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Memphis Tenn., $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No 29 Broadway.

The JAMES ADGER, Capt. PHILLIPS, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rate of freights by the above line will hereafter be advanced.

JAN. 12.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:
R. R. CUYLER, TUESDAY, Jan. 15.
MOUNT VERNON, THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
HUNTSVILLE, SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No 13 Broadway.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed.
Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
{ JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, E. M. HOCKLEY, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The ASIA will sail on Jan. 30.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad. for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. dépôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st dépôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with Trains NORTH and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9.45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie Train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., and 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill Train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing Train, 3:20 and 4.30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown Train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NEW-YORK ITALIAN OPERA SEASON
Of the associated artists.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY JAN. 21.
First night of Mercadante's Chef D'Œuvre,
IL GIURAMENTO.
Extensive preparations have been made for the production of this great work, and it will be produced in a style of artistic completeness worthy of the patronage of the public.

Signor Muzio, director of the ITALIAN ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION, comprising MME. PAULINE COLSON, SIGNORI BRIGNOLI, FERRI and SUSINI, has the honor to announce that he has leased from the directors the Academy of Music for the purpose of giving a short season of
GRAND ITALIAN OPERAS.
The season will be limited to eight nights.
Regular Opera Nights—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1861.
IL GIURAMENTO.

Mme. COLSON	(first time) as	Elaisa
Miss PHILLIPS	(first time) as	Bianca
Signor BRIGNOLI	(first time) as	Viscardo
Signor FERRI	(first time) as	Manfredo

IL GIURAMENTO can only be performed twice, owing to the débuts of the new prime donne,
Miss HINCKLEY and Mlle. ELENA,
and the immediate production of Verdi's new and celebrated opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHEARA.

Prices of admission as usual.

Subscription for the season to parquette or balcony	$10
Front private boxes, four seats, for the season	50

Persons desirous to retain their seats for the season are requested to leave their orders at the office of the Academy of Music until Friday, Jan. 18.

On Saturday commences the sale for the first Grand Opera night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

BROOKLYN.
THE SEASON LIMITED TO SIX NIGHTS.
Inauguration of the
FIRST GRAND ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1861.
On which occasion will be produced Verdi's celebrated opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. COLSON in her celebrated character, as Violetta.
BRIGNOLI FERRI, COLETTI.
Director and Conductor .... Sig. MUZIO.
Price of admission the same as in New-York.

Subscription for the season of six nights	$7 50
Subscription for private front boxes, four seats	40 00

Seats also will be secured at Sibell's, Wall st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. JOHN S. RAREY
Will give his first Lecture in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1861.
Illustrating his wonderful system of subjugating horses.
Admission 50 cents.
Reserved seats $1.
Sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning, Jan. 19, at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.

GRAND SUCCESS!!
NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.
TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,)
SECOND NIGHT OF
A most effective, interesting, and
STARTLING NOVELTY,
in Five Acts,
With picturesque Costumes, Novel Scenic effects, New Music and general appointments which has been long in active preparation, called
THE LADY
OF
ST. TROPEZ,
Translated and adapted from the French expressly for this Theatre.
THE CAST
Has been distributed as follows:

George Maurice, a rich ship builder and proprietor.		Mr. Lester Wallack
Antoine Caussade, head workman		Mr Norton
Charles d Arbel, a young physician		Mr. Reynolds
Dr. Gerfaut		Mr. Moore
M. Langlois, a public notary		Mr. Young
Count d'Auberive		Mr. Floyd
Jerome, an innkeeper		Mr. Bernard
Dominique, servant to the Count		Mr. Parsloe
Joseph. servant to Maurice		Mr. Coburn
Robert	Workmen in Maurice's employ	Mr. Parks
Vaillant		Mr. Oliver
Philippe		Mr. Willis
Mennier		Mr Hurley
Pierre		Mr. Gledhill
Latude		Mr. Bruno
Legouve		Mr. Waddleton
Rene		Mr. Hill
Edouard		Mr. Brown

Workmen, Sailors, Gendarmes.

Hortense d'Auberive, daughter of the Count	Mrs. Hoey
Pauline Langlois, wife of Langlois	Miss Mary Gannon
Charlotte, Wife of Antoine	Miss Fanny Morant
Toinette, Wife of Jerome	Mrs. Walcott

Time, 1781.
Synopsis of Scenery and Events.
Act 1—Elegant Saloon in the Hotel d'Auberive.
Self-sacrifice
A lapse of one month.
Act 2—The Inn at Cerny.
The Lover and the Husband.
A lapse of one year.
Act 3—Ship-yard and exterior of Maurice's house at St. Tropez, with distant view of the sea.
The Unhappy House.
A lapse of three weeks.
Act 4—Parlor in Maurice's house.
The False Friend.
Act 5—George Maurice's bedroom.
The Poisoner.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

IRVING HALL.

MONSTER CONCERT
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,
BENEFIT OF
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
On which occasion the following
EMINENT ARTISTS WILL APPEAR:
Signora FREZZOLINI,
Mme. VON BERKLE, Miss KATE COMSTOCK,
Mr. STEPHEN C. MASSETT,
(For this occasion only,)
Sig. QUINTO, Mr. F. RUDOLPHSEN, Sig. MULLER,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. BOOKHOUSE BOWLER, Mr. AYNSLEY COOK,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. PATTISON,
Mr. WM. SAAR. Mr. T. AUG HOGAN,
Mr. WILHELM DOEHLER, Sig. BISCACCIANTI,
Mr. SIEDLER, Mr. McKORKELL.
Conductor .... CARL ANSCHUTZ
Tickets .... 50 cents.
Tickets to be had at the music-stores.
Reserved seats obtained at the store of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.
Grand Piano used on this occasion from the warerooms of Messrs. Steinway & Sons. The Alexandre Organ is kindly loaned by Messrs. Pernard & Fabreguettes, Jr.
Doors open at 7; Concert commence at 8 o clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... Spalding & Rogers
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 16, at 2½ o'clock,
SCENES IN THE RING.
By the New-Orleans Circus Company.
In the Evening, at 7½ o'clock,
RING PERFORMANCE,
and the new Equestrian Drama of the
TERROR OF THE ROAD;
Or, THE RACE FOR LIFE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement of the talented Comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1861,
The performance will commence with
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
To be succeeded by the SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
Concluding with the MANIAC LOVER.

ARION, ARION, ARION,
ARION.
The first Subscription Concert will take place
On JANUARY 24,
AT
IRVING HALL.
Conductors, Carl Anschutz, Carl Bergmann.
Programme next week.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

A HAPPY TIME AMONG THE CHILDREN.—The Seventh Anniversary and Exhibition of the Calvary Baptist Sabbath School will take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Church on West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The exercises will consist of recitations, dialogues and music by the members of the School. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE NEW organ built by L. W. Stuart for the Lee-av. Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, E. D., will be publicly exhibited at their new edifice. corner of Lee-av. and Hews-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1861. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES WILL be given in the Lecture-room of Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., in aid of the Industrial and Mission School of the Parish. The first will be delivered by WM. C. PRIME, Esq., (author of *Boat Life in Egypt*,) on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock; subject, *Visits to Ancient Burial Places in the Holy Land*. Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents. May be had at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 543 Broadway, or at the door, on the evening of the lecture.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near 8th-av.) Rev. PETER CARTWRIGHT, D. D., of the Illinois Conference, will lecture in the church THIS EVENING, also on FRIDAY EVENING of this week, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cents for each lecture. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

DR. COLLETT, AT THE CHAPEL, NO. 29 East 29th-st., at 7½ o'clock, THIS EVENING, lectures for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless upon the framework of the body, illustrating by beautiful plates, models, manikins, &c. Admission, 25 cents.

BALLS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FERRERO'S
THIRD ANNUAL
PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On the 17th of January, 1861.
Tickets can only be obtained at FERRERO'S ACADEMY, No 59 West 14th-st.
Those holding tickets, and desirous of obtaining others, can get them at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the 17th, by showing their card at the office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 355 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. A new class for gentlemen is now forming on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
The next Soiree will be given at Gothic Hall on MONDAY, Jan. 21.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID PERFORMANCES.
SMILES AND TEARS, at 3 P. M., and at 7½ Evening.
ONE WEEK MORE OF THE AFRICAN SAVAGES, representatives of tribes never before seen in America, viz: a KAFFIR, a FINGO, a ZOOLOO, a HOTTENTOT and BUSHMAN. They will be on exhibition at all hours, and at intervals give their WAR and FESTIVE DANCES and SONGS, dressed in SKINS of WILD BEASTS and BIRDS.
ONE WEEK MORE OF THE AZTEC CHILDREN.
Miss DORA DAWRON, the double-voiced singer, appears at each performance. The LIVING WHAT IS IT, THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIAL GARDENS, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, &c., &c., to be seen at all hours.
Admission 25 cents; Children under ten years, 15 cts.
Parquet, 15 cts. extra; Children under ten, 10 cts. extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN
the
GREAT LOCAL THREE-ACT BURLESQUE,
called the
SEVEN SISTERS,
which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
with
ITS GREAT CAST.
FUN, WIT, HUMOR,
LOCAL HITS, MUSIC,
SCENERY, SONGS, DANCES,
DIABOLISM, NONSENSE, LAUGHTER,
and the
LAST BEAUTIFUL SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN
and
SEATS MAY BE SECURED
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. The performance terminates at
TEN O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon .... Sole Lessee and Manager.
Fifty-third night of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
CONTINUED EXCITEMENT
to witness the impersonation, by the great artist, of
DAMON.
Fourth repetition of the classic play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1861, will be represented, fouth time this season, the brilliant historical play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS,
with new and authentic scenery, splendid appointments, &c.
Mr. Edwin Forrest .... as .... Damon
TO-MORROW EVENING,
Mr. JOHN. S. RAREY
will deliver his sixth Lecture on the subject of
HORSE-TAMING,
And at the same time introduce several refractory and badly-broken horses, illustrating his system practically with any horse, however vicious, that may brought to him.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST THREE NIGHTS.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
Of the celebrated comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Who will appear this WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., in his great comic rôle of
MAZEPPA,
In the new burlesque, giving his
MINUET DE LA COUR,
OPERATIC SCENES,
AND
DARING FEAT OF HORSEMANSHIP
In the ring. It will be preceded by the farce of "AN AFFAIR OF HONOR," and followed by the "Swiss Cottage."
On FRIDAY EVENING, Mr. JEFFERSON will
Take his
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
Being his last appearance but one.
On MONDAY, 21st,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear.

BILLIARDS.

BERGER'S FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS,
ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY NIGHTS,
AT
PHELAN'S ROOMS.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY in the BALL ROOM,
MONTAGUE HALL, Brooklyn.
Phelan, and other prominent players, will play with him on these occasions.
To commence at 8 o'clock,
Tickets 50 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.

No. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL, J. H. OGDEN,
SAM COWELL, J. H. OGDEN,

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 26.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—JEUDI, 17 Janvier, 1861, BATAILLE DE DAMES; Or, THE ROYALIST—Comédie de Scribe. LE BEAU NICOLAS, chansonette. PENDANT L'ORAGE BLUETTE, en un acte.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

$160 FOR A $300 PIANO—LARGE, ROUND corners, iron frame nearly new. $190 for a handsome carved piano, very little used, worth $400; and $210 for a 7½ Grand Piano, which cannot be equaled for $700, warranted by the maker for five years. Apply at J. & C. FISCHER'S, 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6½ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, who are in arrears, are hereby notified and required to pay all such arrearages, at the office of said Association, No. 442 Eigth-avenue, before the expiration of sixty days, from the date hereof, or their shares will be declared forfeited, in accordance with Act 4 of an act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations".—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. law-6wW

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand express wagons. Apply at STUDLEY'S Express, 4th-av. and 27th-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain. 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

means, oppose, discountenance and prevent the Republican Party from making any aggressive attempt, under the plea of "enforcing the laws" and "preserving the Union," upon the rights of the Southern States, believing as we do, that any such attempt can only result in a protracted and destructive civil war to attain an end which that Party can readily and peaceably accomplish, by abandoning their hostility to the South, and declaring their willingness to abide by the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court and accepted by all conservative men of the country.

Resolved, That we regard the Republican Party, which, to use the language of JEFFERSON, "has wriggled itself into power under the auspices of morality," as embodying the policy that Great Britain has pursued for a quarter of a century, in endeavoring to equalize the races on this continent—to reduce white men to a forbidden level with negroes, and thus overthrow not only the Union, but destroy the glorious free institutions which, seventy-six years ago, our fathers extorted from an unwilling despot; and, if any additional evidence be needed, to show the alliance of the so-called Republican Party with the monarchists of Great Britain, to dissolve this Union, regardless of its fearful consequences, it can be found in the fact that its recognized leaders in Congress have deliberately rejected Senator CRITTENDEN's Compromise, although it is well known that it does not grant the South her full, just, and equal rights, under the Constitution.

Resolved, That we demand that our representatives and servants, (and not our rulers, as some ignorantly style them,) both in our national and State Legislatures, shall at once initiate movements for a peaceable solution of our difficulties, so that civil war may be avoided, and the wheels of business may again begin to move, and remunerating labor return to thousands now out of employment, and suffering from the stubborn refusal of the Republican Party to grant the South her just rights under the Constitution.

Resolved, That Southern slaveholders, as truly said by THOMAS JEFFERSON, are "the natural allies of Northern laborers," that the votes of Southern slaveholders in Congress have repeatedly saved them from oppression; that the vetoes of the slaveholder JACKSON preserved the Northern masses from a monied oligarchy which threatened to reduce them to that Slavery to capital which tends to make "the rich richer, and the poor pooper;" and we regard the Republican Party, under the guise of freedom for the negro, as aiming at essentially the same objects, and animated by the same spirit of hostility to the people.

Resolved, That we, the workingmen of New-York, hereby pledge ourselves to oppose this British Anti-Slavery Party in every legitimate way; that we feel, with sorrow, that Great Britain has conquered the North with the pen, having Abolitionized the Press and the pulpit, and while the heel of her oppression is upon white men in Ireland, England and Scotland, she tries to divert attention from her sins at home by false philanthropy for negroes in America; and believing our Southern brethren now engaged in the holy cause of American liberty, and trying to roll back this avalanche of Britishism, we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy, and when they shall need it to resist unjust oppression, we believe we shall not be found wanting in more effectual support.

Resolved, That the State Legislature be respectfully requested to convene the people of this State in Convention, for the purpose of securing an expression of public sentiment upon the new and startling issues which a few weeks have so rapidly evolved, and the Chair is directed to appoint a Committee of five gentlemen to present these resolutions and this request to the Legislature.

Just at this time the gas in the room gave symptoms of secession.

Dr. SAYRE called out for somebody to put water in the meteor.

A VOICE—The Black Republicans are around.

The gas was renovated and blazed up brilliantly.

Dr. SAYRE—Gentlemen, this is an indication of our cause. We will arise just as this gas is now come to us.

Whereupon some of the crowd remarked, in rather an illogical and inconsequential manner, that they were the "power," and the "sovereigns."

Marshal RYNDERS moved that the resolutions be adopted; which they were, with an emphasis.

Dr. SAYRE then offered a resolution of his own, to this effect:

Resolved, That the threat of HORACE GREELEY, in the *Tribnne*, of Saturday, Jan. 12, that "the American Democracy can suppress the rebellious slaveholders and remove all cause or pretext for future rebellions by putting a summary end to Slavery," is treason of the highest stamp, for which he deserves the lasting execration of every true friend of the Constitution and the laws.

The resolution was adopted with vociferous applause.

A VOICE—I move that everything HORACE GREELEY says be laid on the table.

Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD having been introduced by the Chairman, then mounted the platform amid loud cheers. He said:

HON. LEVI S. CHATFIELD'S SPEECH.

Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD said he trusted that this meeting might be but the beginning of numerous gatherings of the people, to be held throughout the length and breadth of the land. The cause that brought them here was the cause of all the people, and it behoved them to reflect on the cause and its history. For a period of seventy years there had never been a time so fraught with danger. There had never been a time when we recognized so fully the wants and dangers of the country. The crisis was patent. He proposed to consider the cause of it and the remedy. Mr. CHATFIELD gave a rapid sketch of the history of the United States. Men coming to this country, fleeing from the oppressor, by individual effort worked their way to the position of a free people. Such a people could not adopt any other than a republican form of government. Then the Union was formed for mutual protection. In the Constitution then adopted all power not delegated to the General Government was reserved to the States. Every State became a member of the Confederacy believing that its rights would be protected in it. The country had prospered under this Constitution for seventy years. He admitted that efforts had been made before by a single State to dissolve the Union; but then there was no Republican party, and guided by ANDREW JACKSON, the country had safely passed through the trial. [Applause.] But a fearful change had come over the country. Abolitionism had grown gradually here. HORACE GREELEY [groans] had innundated the country with his treasonable publications. [A VOICE—He's in for Free Love, too!] Yes, he had supported all sorts of isms. He and Capt. RYNDERS had for years fought the fight against abolitionism. He was not done with that fight yet; he did not believe Capt. RYNDERS was.

Capt. RYNDERS—Nary done.

Mr. CHATFIELD continued telling how he and his ancestors always stood on the right side—receiving three cheers in the midst of it. He declared that the Republican was a different party from the Whig Party, which had an existence in Southern States. He charged that the Republicans knew the South would secede when the nominations were made at Chicago. Had not the South a right to secede? ["Yes."] Had it not a right to secede after the election of LINCOLN, who had repeatedly declared the equality of the white and the black man. It was not sufficiently comprehended here that they at the South slept upon a volcano.

VOICES FROM THE PLATFORM.—"That's not so!"

The North could afford to make concessions to the South.

Dr. SAYRE—They don't ask concessions—they ask justice.

Mr. CHATFIELD was not taking about what the South wanted, but what the North could afford to give. When the South got ready, the slaves would be emancipated—not before. Mr. CHATFIELD, claimed the right of the Soute to the reclamation of slaves—to take slaves into the Territories, and to travel with slaves in the Free States. Dissolution was a patent fact. What should they do? Should they rush madly into civil war, or should they tell their brethren to go in peace, with the best wishes of their Northern brethren? It was a queer way to make friends, to whip them if they could do it. [A VOICE—We can't do it.] But it could not be done. They had 10,000,000 of people to whip, and the slaves would fight for their masters. He told them that the 20,000,000 of people of the North could not whip the people of the South on their own ground. He praised Souther courage, displayed under the Palmetto flag. [Cheers for South Carolina.] Then, who was going to fight this war? Were they? [Cries of "No," and "GREELEY and BEECHER."] He dwelt upon the effects of civil war. Why, many of them, like the old Roman at Carthage, might sit among the ruins of New-York and dream of the times that had been. He declared that the South would not suffer pecuniarily by going out of the Union. [Cries for "RYNDERS."] The effect at the North would be that all the spindles would be stopped in the factories; grass would grow in the streets, and they would have nothing to do but mow it for the Abolition jackasses. [Applause.] He cherished JAMES BUCHANAN more than ever, for his recent policy for the avoidance of bloodshed. [Cheers for BUCHANAN.] He charged that the Republicans were the rebels, not the Southerners. There was one doctrine in the resolutions that he dissented from. He was not in favor of asking the Republican Legislature to call a Convention of the people. Let the Convention commence here, and let them keep on till the people of the State rose up everywhere and demanded a Convention. Where there were wrongs the people had a right to come togethar and redress them.

Here three cheers were given for Mr. BUCHANAN. Some one proposed three cheers for Gen. SCOTT. The response was mingled cheers and hisses. The latter were the more numerous.

Mr. CHATFIELD concluded by urging the people to an expression of sentiment against coercion.

Mr. CHATFIELD having retired amid salvos of applause, so to speak, Marshal RYNDERS responded to repeated calls, and spoke, in effect, as follows:

SPEECH OF MARSHAL RYNDERS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There is a ball going on above stairs, and the dancers are merry there, and we meet down stairs, here, to-night, to commence a ball which shall soon frighten the Abolitionists up to the snow-white hills of Canada, where they belong. I will not be modest, and say that I did not come here prepared to speak, for I meant to speak whether the Chairman would let me or not. I have been used to speaking in the Fourteenth Ward for many years, and I feel quite at home here. This room is not large, to be sure, but there are thousands outside who will rejoice to hear to-morrow what we have done and said here to-night, and the next time we meet I propose that we take the Cooper Institute for that purpose, and I know that it will be well filled.

Here some person in the crowd moved, and it was seconded by some one on the platform, that the Cooper Institute should be hired for another gathering. It was put to the vote of the meeting, and an unanimous "Aye" was the response.

Marshal RYNDERS continued: The merchants of this City have spoken on this crisis of affairs, the lawyers have spoken, and one lawyer has proved himself an honor to his profession in the way he has spoken,—I mean CHARLES O'CONOR. [Three cheers were given for Mr. O'CONOR, three more for LEVI S. CHATFIELD, and three more for RYNDERS. Don't give too many cheers, or you will put me to the blush, and I think no man ever knew me to do that. Well, as I was saying, the merchants and lawyers have spoken, and so have the politicians and stock-jobbers. And now the laboring man's turn has come. He is to be heard. You, who in the time of war must fight the battles of the country, you have double right to be heard,—you, whose lives, wives, mothers, children, are under your keeping and protection, you are in jeopardary. And who put you in jeopardy? [A VOICE—"The Black Republicans."] Yes, the Black Republicans, the d——d and lying Black Republicans. My friend, (CHATFIELD,) who preceded me, asked if you would fight. You said "No;" but I say, "Yes." You will fight, but not on the Black Republican side of the question. It has been said that the North stood in overwhelming forces against the South. Is that true? No. I am an old fashioned Democrat, hammer and tongs; but we have men with us now—aroused by this state of things—who were not Democaats before. If the Democrats of the North are true ta their principles, they never will fight against the South. [Loud cheers.] The Union may be dissolved. I say it is dissolved, but we are not going to give it up. We are here to maintain it, aad make the Republicans do rignt. I am here to peril my life for it. I am for Union now and forever, if it can be maintained. [A VOICE—"It shall be."] I was born in the Union, and I say it shall be preserved. [A VOICE—"You can't fight." Another VOICE—"South Carolina is a traitor." Cries of "Put them out."]

RYNDERS—Don't put him out. Bring him up here. Well, if he won't come up, I will tell him what I have read in Scripture, "Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his conceit." I love this Union, the Marshal continued, that our forefathers made, which guarantees rights to the South as well as the North. [Here the same individual proceeded to interrupt the speaker. Cries of "Put him out. RYNDERS—"I would advise him to walk out."] I have no pecuniary interest in the South, nor do I expect to go and live there. I expect to be buried here, where my father and mother are buried; but I would let them be dug from their graves before I would commit oppression against the South. The South asks no concession. She demsnds justice. How are we to save the Union? How overcome the evils which threaten workingmen with privation and even starvation? We have Black Republican traitors in the pulpit, and Black Republican editors at the head of the Press, whose only object is to subvert the Union. According to the doctrine of the United States Court, I do not know whether what I am saying is misprision of treason, or treason itself, and I don't care. I take this opportunity to say that it was the Northern States that first committed treason. Who are these men who profess such devotion to the Union? In the war of 1812, the State of Massachusetts—[hisses]—Who hisses? [Voices, "You weren't hissed, Marshal, it was Massachusetts that was hissed."] Well, I say of the political complexion of tnat State—and I will show it to anybody who will come to my house in Henry-street—that in the seventh volume of *Niles' Weekly Register* you will find it was Massachusetts, who first started the idea of the Hartford Convention, when a Convention of the six New-England States was called to convene and proclaim themselves neutral in that war. And these are the men who shout hosannahs for the Union, and wrap themselves up in the American flag, these are the men who lighted blue-lights along the coast ot Connecticut, inviting Englishmen to come in and tear down that flag. [Three groans for Massachusetts.] Oh, don't groan for her, she is not worth it. Now, look at the attitude of South Carolina at that time, as reported in the same volume. She was fortifying herself afiainst the English, and the women, to their honor be it spoken, with their own hands, helped to raise embankments, cooked food, and made clothing for those who were battling against the English soldiers! [Cheers for the women of South Carolina.] Now let us come to the Mexican war. What did our Black Republican friends do then? Where was their attachment to the Stars and Stripes? Gen. GREELEY—for he is General of the Black Republicans—had a picture at the *Tribune* Office depicting the horrors of war. And what did another man do? When the bill for Appropriation of Supplies to the Army came up in the Senate, THOMAS CORWIN, the Black Republican Senator, got up and said, "If I were a Mexican, Mr. President, I would welcome the Americans with bloody hands and hospitable graves. This is a man who to-day is in favor of the American flag. At the same time, in the House, Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN voted against the supplies, and now he and HORACE GREELEY, and the devil to the back of them, have the greatest admiration for the American flag. Are they proper men to talk—(A VOICE—"Yes." Cries of "Put him out," RYNDERS. "That fellow is troublesome; I advise that you kick him out." VOICE—"There are policemen here." RYNDERS—"Well, we don't want policemen, we can take care of our own meeting." [The man was ejected, and quiet restored.] Are these the men for you to follow? No, they are like him who stole the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in. They are trying to conceal their own treason by attributing treason to the South. True Democrats at the North will never fight against the South. If that is treason let them indict me for it, or if is misprision of treason, let me be doubly indicted. The Democrat who would firght against the South is more than half a Republican. If a Democratic Company volunteers to go South to subjugate the South, I say to them, you are traitors to your country, and I trust that the destroying angel will pass over you in the night-time, like over the host of Sennacherib, and that the rising sun will look upon the upturned faces and fixed and glaring eyes of your corpses.

A VOICE—"You are a political demagogue."

RYNDERS—I won't go on till that man is put out. Are you afraid to put him out, you d——d cowardly set? Man is put out. Three cheers are given for RYNDERS, who proceeds: Who brought this trouble on our land? Not ourselves. We had no hand in dissolving the Union. We did all we could to avoid these troubles. But if war comes, and I have to fight, I will fight to the death for South Carolina. The Marshal proceeded to review Mr. SEWARD's speech. He had, he said, an opportunity to place himself among his Abolition compeers, as Saul stood in the Israelitish camp, head and shoulders above them all. Did he do it? No. He did not choose to restore peace to this distracted country. He proposed nothing to relieve the country in her hour of peril. He spoke fluently, eloquently, but if he had only spoken boldly, honestly, he would have settled the question. As it was, he dared not be a man and a patriot.

The Republicans denounced DOUGLAS for repealing the Missouri Compromise, and now they denounced CRITTENDEN for seeking to restore it. The Scripture says, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's" and I, said the Marshal, say, Render unto the South the rights which are hers, and I emphatically add, that she *shall* have them.

Marshal RYNDERS was loudly applauded when he retired. He was followed by Mr. T. W. MCMAHON and other, and the meeting did not break up till a late hour.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. BAYARD, of Del., (Dem.,) presented a memorial from the citizens of Delaware without respect to party, praying for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Those resolutions, he said, embody the import of no more than the public sentiment of the Slaveholding States will demand. I will vote for the resolutions and speak on them next week.

Mr. SEWARD, of N. Y., (Rep.,) presented the memorial of SAM'L F. B. MORSE, the inventor of the magnetic electric telegraph, praying Congress for an extension of one of his patents which constitutes his title to the property in that invention. He asks the extension of the one that expires earliest, in order to protect his property. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. SEWARD also presented memorials of the citizens of New-York concerning the state of the Union.

Mr. SAULSBURY reported that he had this morning presented the President of the United States with the act for the relief of the assignees of Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, deceased.

Mr. BIGLER presented petitions from the citizens of Philadelphia,, praying that pensions be granted to survivors of the war of 1812, and to the widows of those who have died or may hereafter die. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) presented a memorial from the citizens of Frederick County, Maryland, without regard to party, asking the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution changing the name of the steamboat *John C. Fremont*, of Pittsburgh, to *Horizon*. Passed.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented eight memorials praying that the propositions of Mr. CRITTENDEN be submitted as amendments to the Constitution. Tabled for the present.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to take up the resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Louisville, on the 8th of January, containing a resolution favorable to the Crittenden Compromise.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) objected to receiving that as not officially directed to the Senate.

Mr. POWELL—The resolutions express attachment to the Union, and protest against coercion.

Mr. HALE insisted upon his objection, and moved that the document be laid on the table.

The special order (Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions) was taken up.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved an amendment, striking out the preamble and first resolution, and inserting that the provisions of the Constitution are amply sufficient for the preservation of the Union.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) took the floor. The present Constitution, in its provisions, is good enough for the whole Union. I hold that a State has a right to secede. This is not a Government of a unit. It is a multiplication of units. Each State is a unit, and the whole Union is a multiplication of units. A county cannot secede from a State, because it is not a unit of sovereignty. A State has the right to go out as it came in. There is no power in the Government to punish them; they are sovereign—a unit. I am for immediate secession, if my State is not, unless there be a revolution of Northern public sentiment.

Further consideration was postponed.

The Pacific Railroad bill, being the special order, was taken up.

A vote was taken on postponing indefinitely the Pacific Railroad bill, resulting, yeas, 12; nays, 39.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Clingman, Crittenden, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mason, Pearce, Rice, Saulsbury and Slidell—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hall Harlan, Hemphill, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—38.

The motion was made by Mr. LATHAM.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) objected to the iron being necessarily American. The price should be only $15,000 per mile from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. There is not a clause in the bill which binds the stockholders in anything whatever.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) said his constituents were in favor of the bill, and were willing to take anything presented. The Government has the first mortgage on the road. Within twelve months after the bill becomes a law, the greatest obstacle will be overcome. We will have a road over the Sierra Nevada to the Washoe Mines.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon. (Dem.,)—This is an objectionable bill. This is not the time to pass a Pacific Railroad bill. Let's take up the Crittenden resolutions, to remove our real difficulties, and restore peace.

Mr. GWIN said he was for a Pacific Railway and the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) was going to vote for the bill as it is, without alteration.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) would oppose any reference that might be asked. This is as good a time to consider it as any. We have a Government of the United States of America. He could see nothing that has transpired in any portion of the country that prevents our being the Republic of the United States. He was for this bill. He was willing to have either a Northern or Southern road, or both. He might wish to make some alterations in the bill. The people of the Pacific Coast are more interested than those of the Atlantic in this matter. Most probably the Road will be in charge of the Railway Kings, if such they can be called.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.)—This is a measure of vast importance to mankind. He was in favor of a Pacific Railway, and in favor of Government aid in constructing it; but was not in favor of three roads, as is proposed by the Senate amendment to the House bill. He was not in favor of two roads, as is proposed in the House bill, and was not in favor of a double termination; but he was in favor of one road, beginning somewhere near the point indicated by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri, and which was carried in the Senate, running as nearly on the parallel line as is possible to San Francisco. He would act in the matter as though he were individually disposing of his own funds. If the States in the Valley of the Mississippi and on the Pacific Coast conflict, it is too much to ask millions of the Atlantic States.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) advocated a sufficient mortgage to protect the United States. We must refer these men to the Territories of the States respectively for incorporation.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) asked that the further consideration be postponed to take up Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions.

Mr. GWIN said, we will facilitate legislation by finishing one thing at a time.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said, we are providing for future generations. The country is in danger. Save the Union first, [applause in the galleries,] and then vote on the Pacific Railway. It is a solemn thing to legislate now, while the nation trembles. We are at the point between life and death. What is a Railway bill compared with resolutions for the peace of our distracted country? What sort of intelligence is this to go out to the country? I will vote no Railway while the country is in the condition it is now. In regard to this Railroad we are to consider that the expenses are to come out of the public Treasury. It is necessary to connect the different portions of this vast empire, but until my resolutions are disposed of, I shall vote against the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. GWIN—I will vote for them all and at any time with pleasure. I must stand by the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) was in favor of any measure to carry the public business forward in a proper spirit.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—What do I want of a Pacific Railroad when I see the country ready to dwindle down into petty Republics? I feel more like hiding my face than engaging in matters not to save the Union. All are trifles alongside of saving the country. Why leave the Union to totter and reel?

The following is the vote on Mr. CRITTENDEN's motion to postpone the Pacific railway bill and take up his joint resolution to amend the Constitution:

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury and Slidell—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson—25.

Mr. SUMNER call for the yeas and nays on this motion.

Mr. GWIN called the ayes and noes on Mr. BRAGG's motion to amend the end of section first, by adding, "Nor until said acts of incorporation shall have been submitted to and approved by the Congress of the United States."

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Clark, Clingman, Crittenden, Doolitle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch Green, Grimes, Hunter Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Simmons, Slidell, Ten Eyck and Wilkinson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Harlan, Latham, Seward, Sumner, Wade, Wigfall and Wilson—15.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment prohibiting the company from acting in the capacity of bankers, to circulate money as paper.

Mr. BRAGG offered an amendment to limit the time of corporation, but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered as an amendment in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth lines, to strike out "the majority of such grantees admitted as associates" and insert "it shall choose to associate with them and become with them subscribers and corporators as hereinafter provided."

Mr. SEWARD called for the yeas and nays on this motion, pending which, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, at 4 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Among the preliminary business, Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) presented a memorial signed by 12,000 citizens of Baltimore, irrespective of party, praying for the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise. He said if there were a desire to tranquillize the public mind, it could not be done more effectually than by the adoption of that measure. Laid on the table.

The House went into Committee on the Army bill.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) said he came hither with the hope that such measure might be brought forward by those who have the power to control the question, as they would assure the South of future security. The Republicans have held sullenly back, and declared that they have no terms of peace to offer. In view of such facts four States have already gone out of the Union, and others are rapidly seceding. Unless by the 4th of March something is done to arrest this movement, we will see but few Southern States in the Union. The irrepressible conflict had culminated too soon for its authors, and behold the result. They mean to effect the humiliation and desolation of the South, or a dissolution of the Union. They have reached that logical end. He proceeded to show that the condition of the negroes in no portion of the world could compare as favorably in blessings as those of our own country. Would the North, if they were freed, accept them as freemen? No. You would fight the South with all your energy and power against such an influx, and yet you demand the South to liberate 4,000,000 of slaves and break up the social order and commercial and political prospects, and retain the negro element among us. You never consider the relative position of the two races, and what is to be the end of your conduct. He spoke of the destruction of manufactures and commerce which would be produced by the abolition of Slavery. The cry of treason had been raised against certain States, and the blockade of their ports threatened; but if this be attempted, those concerned will, like a famous General, find a fire in front as well as the rear. He knew no Southern State that asked more than its Constitutional rights, and so far as Texas is concerned she is unalterably determined never to submit to less; and if she cannot get her rights in, she will have them out of the Union. The Northern States have done nothing to show the Southern States that they shall have security in the Union; because to give Southerners their constitutional rights would be to disband the Republican Party; but by the violation of the Constitution they are enabled to make war on the South. In reviewing parts of Mr. MCCLERNAND's speech. Mr. REAGAN said: "One accepts independence with all its consequences rather than base submission and eternal ruin."

Mr. MCCLERNAND replied he belonged to a Union Party, against extremes, and standing by the Constitution.

Mr. REAGAN said he knew the gentleman's position, and asked him to consider what had brought the South to its present condition. If their rights had not been denied, no voice of disunion would have been raised. He referred to the history of Texas and the means by which she won her independence, and spoke of the recent alleged insurrections in that State.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) felt constrained to vindicate the Methodists from Mr. REAGAN's charge, and said to attribute to that large and respectable society a widespread organization for the purpose of stirring up insurrection was a libel on that society at large.

Mr. REAGAN exclaimed that he did not wish to be understood that the insurrections were inaugurated by that Society as a body, but by members of it in Texas.

Mr. STANTON, resuming, said, no doubt, a large portion of that Society believes African Slavery unwise, unchristian and immoral, and wherever they may be found will carry that belief with them, but it does not, therefore, follow that they will organize to stir up insurrection and war. The speech of the gentleman from Texas was extraordinary. While asking for measures of conciliation from the Republican side to avoid civil war and disunion, yet he said the party which had just elected the President can only preserve itself by the destruction of the Government. He would inform the gentleman that the principles on which this Government was founded cannot be surrendered under any threat of civil war, and if the principles of the Republican Party are not to be vindicated historically, and as consecrated by the fathers of the Republic, then he should be prepared to abandon and surrender the organization of that party. He was ready here to maintain that the Republican Party has no purpose, principle or policy not sanctioned by the Republican fathers. From this position the Republicans could not be driven. He was utterly astounded to hear Mr. REAGAN assume, as a conceded proposition, that the Republican Party was organized on the idea of the utter extinction of Slavery in the South. Now, he knew of no Republican who looks to that organization as designed, directly or indirectly, at present or in the future, to interfere in the remotest degree with Slavery in the States. He laid down the great distinguishing features of the two political organizations. The Republicans hold that African Slavery is a local institution, dependent on local State laws, and cannot exist beyond the limits of the State, by whose virtue it is established. The Democrats hold that African Slavery is a national institution and exists everywhere by virtue of the Constitution when not prohibited by local State laws. Our difficulties arise out of these differences. If gentlemen desire a peaceful separation of the States and a Southern Confederacy, they ought to know that it cannot be accomplished by the mode adopted. He did not believe the Government can be permanently held together by military force, for one portion would eventually subjugate the other. It was against the genius of the age. But gentlemen must see that secession must inevitably bring civil war. If we have a Government at all, so long as it remains operative, its laws must be executed.

During the proceedings Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said in reply to the remarks of Mr. STANTON, that Georgia seized the forts because they were intended for her protection and defence, and takes all the responsibility.

Mr. STANTON understood that Georgia takes on herself the inauguration of civil war, and makes no pretence of a constitutional justification for her act.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.,) said that Georgia has not seized any portion of the public property. It was done by bands of soldiers without authority. He disclaimed the act on the part of Georgia acting as a State.

Cries of "Good," and slight applause on the Republican side.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that he and Mr. HILL differed as the poles. He thought the seizure of the forts Pulaski and Jackson was justified by the popular vote of 40,000.

Mr. HILL remarked that the seizure of these forts was not authorized by the Legislature or Convention of the people. He stood by that. He had always been hoping for a peaceful solution, and hoped the people of Georgia would find it. He would say once for all, he had thought from the beginning that such speeches as we have recently heard here do not bring us nearer to a peaceful solution. In this remark he had been strengthened since yesterday.

Mr. LOVE, of Georgia, (Dem.,) thought the positions occupied by both his colleagues (CRAWFORD and HILL) wrong, and remarked that the forts were seized by the orders of the Governor, as a defensive act, there being alarm, and a probability that the Government would send garrisons to the forts. If the Convention of Georgia determines not to secede, the forts will be surrendered to the Government.

Mr. HARDEMAN, of Georgia, (Am.,) made a similar remark, adding, if Georgia should secede, he was determined to sustain the Governor of that State in his act, for weal or woe.

Mr. STANTON resuming said, if we garrison the forts, gentlemen of the South say it is coercion. If we leave them weak, persons seize them and turn the guns against the constituted authorities of the country. He spoke of the delusions and misapprehensions existing at the South in regard to the policy of the Republicans. He ventured to say when the Republican Administration comes into power, it will act on the principles of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and perhaps those of POLK. He did not believe the great mass of the South are disloyal. The ravings of GARRISON, PHILLIPS and other men have had a bad effect. Such persons are uniting their hearts and hands with those at Charleston to overthrow the Government. Those ravings and utterances have been disseminated as expressive of the doctrines of the Republican Party, and the Southern people, acting on this idea, resist the exercise of Constitutional power and the laws. He was willing for an amendment to the Constitution in order to remove a delusion, for preventing the Federal Government ever interfering with Slavery in the States, except by a unanimous vote of the States. He was also willing to remove the agitation on the Territorial question by admitting New-Mexico as a State in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. RUST, of Ark., (Dem.) as a member of that Committee, protested that no such recommendation had been made by that Committee. He did not understand that anything had been approved by that Committee. On a direct vote he believed they repudiated what purported to be a report.

Mr. STANTON concluded his remarks.

Mr. ADRAIN, of N. J., (Dem.,) in the course of his speech, said he did not believe the whole South were so disaffected to the Federal Union as to drag down and trample under foot American liberty. If the Union was to be dissolved it would not be done without an effort by all patriotic men to prevent it by all constitutional means. The people of the North will defend it to the last, while hoping for its preservation. He urged it was the duty of every one to allay not to excite feeling, and not add fuel to the fire now intensely burning. In glancing at political events, he said if the popular sovereignty candidate had been nominated at the Charleston Convention, and voted for by Democrats North and South, the country would now be united. As to Mr. LINCOLN, he had as much right to regard Slavery as an evil, as Southern men have to think it a blessing, or the highest type of civilization. Mr. LINCOLN, he proceeded to show, is a conservative man, from whom the South will have nothing to fear. He made, in conclusion, a patriotic appeal, declaring for concession and compromise, and against secession. The doctrine of peaceful secession was fallacious, and was never dreamed of by those who framed the Constitution. He intended to rise above party, and devote himself for his country.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) could assure gentlemen that there is an irreversible determination on the part of the slaveholding States to have Slavery agitation quieted and definitely settled. The South have submitted to Northern aggressions for years. If these were not redressed and removed, the Southern States will absolve themselves from the present Union. Southern warnings have been regarded as idle threats, while assaults have been made on Southern institutions, which the Republicans have avowed their unfaltering determination to destroy. This section of the Union never asked or demanded more than its Constitutional rights, but it demanded an equality of rights and priviliges. He favored a Meeting of the Border States at an early day, to take into consideration their future course, and said, that in his opinion, the Gulf States were too precipitate. There should have been concert and union between all the Slave States. All having common interests, common respect demanded that all should have been consulted before any one State ventured on the responsibility of secession. He appealed to Northern men to yield to amendments to the Constitution, so as to prevent anarchy and bloodshed, and to restore peace.

Mr. GARNETT, of Va., (Dem.,) obtained the floor.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music.

ITS INAUGURATION—INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Academy of Music was first opened to the public. An immense audience was gathered within its walls. We noticed among those present Commodore STRINGHAM, of the United States Navy, Rev. Dr. STORRS, Rev. Dr. CUYLER, and other members of the clerical profession.

The Philharmonic Orchestra furnished the instrumentation, while the voices of Mme. COLSON and Signori BRIGNOLI, FERRI and SUSINI, under the able direction of Signor MUZIO, were most welcome to the ears of their many friends who live in our sister city.

The programme embraced too many good things for the especial mention of all. Among the orchestral pieces the most successful were, a *Grand Concert Polonaise*, by Mr. THEO. EISFELD, the deservedly popular conductor of the Philharmonic Societies of New-York and Brooklyn, very spiritedly rendered by the well-known orchestra of those Societies; and ROSSINI's *Overture to Guillaume Tell*.

After the first overture, loud calls were made for SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, who has been one of the prime movers and sustainers of the enterprise. He made his appearance, and received several rounds of welcoming applause; after which he made an eloquent and humorous address. He gave a complete review of he history of the Academy.

The only fault in the entertainment was, that it was too long, and the pauses between the pieces were too indefinitely prolonged.

Next week the Associated Artists, under the direction of Signor MUZIO, open a season—beginning with "Traviata"—in which COLSON and BRIGNOLI will sustain the principal *rôles*.

THE LATE JUDGE KENT.—The Circuit Court Monday, on motion of A. J. SPOONER, Esq., adjourned at an early hour out of respect to the memory of the late Judge KENT. Subsequently the members of the bar held a meeting, when a series of appropriate resolutions were adopted.

POLITICAL.—On Monday evening the members elect of the Democratic General Committee for 1861, assembled at the "Capitol," but there were so many contested seats that the Committee adjourned over till February.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a man named MATHEW LAW, residing at the corner of William and Van Brunt streets. A verdict of death from intemperance was rendered.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Three counterfeiters were arrested last night by the Police, while in the act of passing counterfeit money. They were committed to await an examination.

New-Jersey.

THE WIFE-POISONING CASE.—Mr. WM. ABSOM, against whom the Grand Jury of Hudson County have found a bill of indictment for the murder of his wife by poisoning, was arraigned yesterday before Judge OGDEN and plead not guilty to the charge. The trial is set down for the 28th inst.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the Diligent Hose Company, No. 3, of Jersey City, on Monday night, the following officers were elected: Foreman, Geo. H. Farrier; Assistant, G. H. Haight; Secretary, F. Newcomb; Treasurer, Geo. W. Harrison; Recorder, W. A. Fisher; Representative, W. A. Stevens.

FIRE DEPARTMENT LECTURE.—Prof. J. W. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, is to lecture at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Fire Department fund.

NAVAL.—The storeship *Relief* is expected to sail from New-York for St. Paul de Loando, on or about the 20th inst. Letter bags for the officers and crews of the ships composing the African squadron will be made up and forwarded by her at the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

—A couple recently went all the way from Dover, N. H., to Portland, Me., to find a Unitarian clergyman to unite them in bonds matrimonial. On reaching Portland they inquired for Mr. Moore, and as they did not state the denomination to which the clergyman of that name whom they desired to find belonged, were introduced to the pastor of a Congregational Church, who performed the ceremony without making any inquiries into the religious belief of the parties concerned. Great was their mortification and perplexity when they ascertained that they had stumbled upon the wrong Mr. Moore, and that their journey had been made for nothing.

—Fred Slitting, a young man engaged in the establishment of Mr. J. W. Jewell, of New-Orleans, committed suicide a few days since by drowning, because he lost $75 which he had just collected for his employer.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the *Australasian* will close TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 8 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.—Miss S. Ballard, T. S. Cavert, E. G. Hill and lady, B. Bliven, J. M. Taylor and lady, and 1 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN 15—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen and Southampton*—Domingo Trombe, Jean P. Mantane, M. Vion, Mrs. Maryatt, Miss Perry, L. Baycard and lady, J. H. Zumstein, Wm. C. Morgan. Miss Beurthaper. Mme. Mulroux, W. L. Dayton, A. A. Belknap. U. S. N., A. Geissman, Max Schayer, A. Steenken, Herm. Tiedemann, Samson Guilloix.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Harry Howland and wife, Miss Aiken, Miss Rillinger, Miss Chapman, Miss Slatemann, Mrs. Benton, Catharine McGinnes, G. G. Blaching, G. Green, James J. Bevins, J. E. Spragg, W. Parker, Frank Whys, John Whys, E. B. Smith, H. B. King, A. Miles, G. A. Gwan, J. English, J. Campbell, J. Chris, J. G. Huser, N. S. Clark, W. Pomroy, R. B. Craig, W. Hughs, E. W. Herman, J. S. Beekman, M. Marks, G. Powders, J. Roe, A. Goldsmith, J. Rosenback, J. Foster, J. H. Strur, E. T. Wynne, H. Z. Dunn, and 30 in the steerage.

In ship N. B. Palmer, from Amoy—Mrs. Charles Low and 2 children, Mrs. Hyatt and 2 daughters, Miss Ellen M. Porter, Frank Ross.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 58 | Moon sets.... 10 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 58 | Gov. Island.11 47 | Hell Gate.... 1 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Hargous & Bro; R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Australasian, Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Glendower, Emerton, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Keystone, Burnham, London, Nesmith & Sons; Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Fame, Kennedy, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Texana, Brand, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; J. J. Cobb Louper, Cadiz, J. & F. A. R. Webster; Orchilla, Devereux, Havana, Delano & Capen; E. Cushing, Dixon, Montevideo, W. J. Forbes.

Brigs Waverley, Small, Havre, Moore & Henry; Rolling Wave, Collins, Richmond, ——; Wm. Moore, Tapley, Lanzarote, Canary Islands, J. Nerton, Jr.; J. W. Harris, (Br.,) Rathbone, Malta, D. R. De Wolff; Kate, (Br.,) Kay, Queenstown, Thos. Wallace; Scotland, Francis, Barbados, W. N. Charter.

Schooners Geo. Davis, Forney, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Rebecca, Magee, Petersburgh, J. Cole; Howard, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Eveline, York, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Harkaway, Peniston, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, via Southampton Jan. 1, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 113 passengers to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichalt. Has the mails and $380,000 in specie. Has experienced very heavy gales from the westward.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Low, Amoy Sept. 29, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Angier Oct. 30, crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Dec. 21, in lon 32 W.; same day, lat. 09 S., lon. 32 3 W., signalized ship Parana hence for Buenos Ayres.

Ship Fearless, (of Boston,) Devens, Manila Sept. 26, with mdse. to ——. No date, in lat. 33 S., lon. 26, spoke Wizard King, from Bombay for New-York. 13th inst., off 5 fathom Bank, spoke ship Georges, bound N. Anchored in the North River last night.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Low, Amoy Sept. 29, with teas, silks &c., to A. Low & Bros.

Bark Flying Cloud, (of Baltimore,) Clement, Rio Janeiro Nov. 27, with coffee to master. Sld. in co. with brigs Selma, Stetson, for New-York, and Nameoy, Rogers, for New-Orleans. Vessels left before reported. Nov. 27, 5 miles outside of Rio Janeiro, passed brig Mount Vernon, Hall, from Baltimore, bound in.

Bark Teresa, Foster, Maracaibo Dec. 26, with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales. Passed Fortune Island Jan 3, and left there bark Chas. E. Lex, from Port-au-Prince; put in account of sickness; also brig Hannah, McEwen, from do., leaking.

Brig King Brothers, Larraway, Port-au-Prince Dec. 29, with coffee and logwood to Robert Murray, Jr. Has experienced heavy N. weather since passing Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brig Hannah, McEwen, and a Br. brig, for Boston.

Brig Leonard Berry, Steel, Cardenas, via Inagua, Dec. 29, with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. schr. Minerva, Fletcher, for Baltimore. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Joseph Parks, (of Boston,) Briggs, Pernambuco Dec. 7, via Hampton Roads Jan. 10, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. The J. P. put into Hampton Roads for orders.

Brig Surf, (of Camden,) McIntyre, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Renauld, Francois & Co.—vessel to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Socrates, (Dan.,) Hemmert, Newcastle 40 ds., with coal to order—vessel to T. W. Parmele. Had some heavy weather; no damage received.

Brig Minnie Schiffer, Cannauton, St Mark's 18 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Brodie & Pettes. Experienced heavy N. W. gales; lost jibboom.

Schr. Trade Wind, (of Tisbury, Mass.,) Baxter, Barbados Dec. 12, via St. Kitts 19th, and St. Martin's 22d, with salt to master. Jan. 13, 40 miles N. W. by W. from the Highlands, passed the starboard quarter of a vessel, about 40 feet long and 10 feet wide; the paint on the bulwarks was straw color, and looked fresh; passed pieces of bulwarks for three hours.

Schr. G. D. & R. F. Shannon, Bowen, Washington, N. C., 20 ds., with naval stores for Boston. Put in for a harbor, having experienced heavy northerly gales; lost one anchor.

Schr. Pocahontas, Nickerson, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to N. H. Brigham. Had been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly gales.

Schr. Enchantress. (of Newburyport) Deveraux, Jacmel Dec. 29, with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. Emma V., (of Provincetown,) Cook, Jacmel Dec. 28, with coffee, &c., to E. Bech.

Schr. C. P. Williams, Rogers, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Moderator, Letts, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. G. M. Freemer, York, Stonington 2 ds., stone.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships United States, (Br.,) Glasgow; Quaker City, Havana; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c.; R. R. Cuyler, Savannah. Ships Renown, for San Francisco; Marathon, Liverpool; Sultana, New-Orleans. Barks Acme, Vera Cruz; Eliza Young, (Br.,) Glasgow. Brigs Eugene A. Reed, Norfolk; Anita Owen, Nuevitas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 15—Arr. ship Flying Dragon, Savannah; steamer S. R. Spaulding, Baltimore; bark Modena, Charleston; brig Pilot Fish, Miragoane; schrs. Gen. Veazes, Port-au-Prince; H. A. McNeal, Galveston.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Jochin, for New-York to Galveston, (previously reported,) has been towed into Pensacola. $10,000 have been awarded. Vessel and cargo advertised for sale. Bark Pilgrim, lately ashore on Florida Reef, is now on the dry dock for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Andover—brig, Crowell, strg. S. E., was seen, Jan. 7, lat. 36 50, lon. 78 25.

Gen. Marion—schr., strg. S., was seen, Dec. 31, lat. 28 30, lon. 72 20.

Harvest—ship, 12 ds., from New-Orleans for Havre, Jan. 3, lat. 24 12, lon. 86 40,

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince Dec. 29, brig Echo, Rice, for New-York Jan. 10, the only Am. vessel.

At St. Kitts Dec. 19, brig Onwar, Higgins, hence, arr. Dec. 16.

At Maracaibo, Dec. 26, bark Ilva, Durie, hence, arrived 26th.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE EXHIBITION—By the pupils, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging house, will take place at No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel,) on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1861. The proceeds to be placed in the hands of Mr. Chas. O'Conor, Superintendent. Tickets 25 cents each; to be had at the door on the evening of the performance. Doors open at 6½ P. M.; exercises begin at 7¼ P. M.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

CHAS. J. BLIVEN, F. L. TALCOTT, JR.,
JAS. L. PRICE, W. N. GOURLEY,
L. H. FOWLER, J. C. FOWLER, JR.,
GEO. VAN WYCK, Chairman.

BANJO TAUGHT—QUICKER THAN BY ANY other teacher, and proficiency guaranteed, by JAS. BUCKLEY, of Buckley's Serenaders. Terms, 50 cents per lesson, of 1 hour, or 12 lessons for $5, in advance. The pupil can learn either by note or ear. Call early at No. 36 White-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS, BATH, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th-st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache tis hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREA DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.